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Table with exchange rates for various countries including Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Turkey, U.S. Military, Yugoslavia, and Lebanon.

TODAY'S WEATHER - PARIS: Partly cloudy. Temp. 70-75. Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Temp. 65-75. LONDON: Partly cloudy. Temp. 60-70. Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Temp. 60-70. NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 65-75. Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Temp. 65-75.

Minh Withdraws In Saigon, Rejects U.S. Plea to Run

By Alvin Shuster

SAIGON, Aug. 20 (NYT)—Gen. Duong Van (Big) Minh pulled out of the presidential race this morning, leaving President Nguyen Van Thieu with no opposition in the elections scheduled for Oct. 3.

The withdrawal of the 55-year-old general was a serious blow to American policymakers who had hoped that the presidential elections this year would present a shining example of the constitutional system the United States has been trying to build here.



Duong Van (Big) Minh

Gen. Minh, who would have stood as the peace candidate, apparently chose this moment to pull out to beat the legal deadline for withdrawal. If he had waited until next Tuesday, his name would have been on the ballot even if he had announced later that he did not choose to run.

Parole Possible in 7 Years Calley's Life Sentence Is Cut To 20 Years in Army Review

By Homer Bigart

PORT McPHERSON, Ga., Aug. 20 (NYT)—The life sentence of First Lt. William L. Calley Jr., who was convicted last March of murdering 22 South Vietnamese civilians at My Lai, was ordered to 20 years today.



William L. Calley

The decision of Lt. Gen. Albert O. Connor, the commanding general of the Third Army, means that Calley may be freed by parole within seven years.

Moreover, he could be released much sooner by higher authorities along the appeals route. The case will now be examined by the U.S. Court of Military Review, then by the Court of Military Appeals and finally by President Nixon, all of whom could reduce the sentence further or even set aside the conviction.

In the public uproar that followed the sentencing, Mr. Nixon promised he would personally review the Calley case and make the final decision.

Adverse public reaction had impelled the White House to intervene quickly. On April 1, the day after the sentencing, Mr. Nixon ordered Calley removed from the Fort Benning stockade. By presidential order, the 28-year-old officer would live in the comparative comfort of his bachelor quarters at Fort Benning, under guard, pending the final decision by Mr. Nixon.

Suit Slated On Texas Defiance

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (UPI)—The administration said today that it would use the government's \$100-billion-a-year purchasing power to force businesses to comply with President Nixon's wage-price freeze.

In an immediate crackdown, which may touch off a political ruckus, the government also disclosed that it will move against the defiant governor of Texas, who has ordered that scheduled pay raises be given to more than 100,000 teachers and state employees.

The Cost of Living Council, which is overseeing enforcement of the wage-price edict, today requested the attorney general to take prompt action to insure compliance with the President's stabilization program with respect to the State of Texas, the council said.

The Justice Department, which the attorney general heads, said it would sue early next week to have the courts force Texas to comply with the wage freeze. Although Texas Gov. Preston Smith has insisted that he alone be held responsible for his defiance of the U.S. program, the Justice Department declined to say who would be named as defendants in the civil suit.

Gov. Smith, a Democrat, had said that the Nixon wage freeze is a "flagrant violation of Texas law and the Constitution." The pay raises were authorized by the Texas Legislature several months ago.

White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler, in Texas last night while the President was delivering a speech in Dallas, said: "The United States will apply the law evenly-handedly through all parts of the country." He noted that violators could be fined \$5,000.

Louisiana, too Louisiana's education superintendent, William J. Dodd, vowed that teachers in his state would get scheduled raises, despite the freeze. "Big government in Washington should not make the underpaid wage-earners and little people sacrifice their lives and livings to correct their bureaucratic mistakes," said Mr. Dodd.

The ban on government contracts for firms violating the wage-price freeze was announced by Caspar Weinberger, the administration's chief budget writer. Almost as he was making the announcement, organized labor and consumer rights advocate Ralph Nader were denouncing the Nixon program—calling it "elitist" and "a tax windfall for big business."

Mr. Weinberger, deputy director of the Office of Management and Budget and chairman of the purchasing power board, said the board has directed government purchasing officers to consider "as a decisive factor" whether firms doing business with the government comply with the wage-price-freeze in all of their business dealings.

Mr. Nixon said yesterday when he arrived at the Western White House, after a five-state swing, that he expected the opposition of "special interest groups." But he said: "The overwhelming (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



BONN SESSION—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt (left) and the Economics and Finance Minister Karl Schiller (right) are not voting on monetary matters but merely calling for some coffee at the start of a conference in the capital yesterday.

IMF Director Urges Meeting

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (AP)—The managing director of the International Monetary Fund today urged a prompt meeting of the 118-member organization to establish a better monetary system and cope with problems created by President Nixon's recent economic decisions.

Pierre-Paul Schweitzer, in a message sent to all governors of the fund, warned that "piecemeal approaches to change are not likely to yield beneficial results even for a single or a few countries and much less for the whole community of countries represented in the fund."

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U.S. Reported Hoping to End Dollar's Float by Start of '72

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (UPI)—The United States hopes to end its "float" of the dollar "before the end of the year," a high government official said last night.

By the end of 1971 or even sooner, he told a small group of reporters, the hope is that major American "preconditions" for restoring a form of the dollar's gold convertibility will have been met.

The chief conditions are: a "substantial readjustment" or realignment of major exchange rates around the world; "Progress" in reducing the American burden of free world defense costs, and an easing of trade rules that the United States considers unfair "in an open world."

Arab Leaders Endorse Pact Linking Egypt, Syria, Libya

BEIRUT, Aug. 20 (NYT)—The heads of state of Egypt, Syria and Libya today endorsed a constitution for a federation of their countries and ended their three-day meetings in Damascus by issuing a joint communiqué reaffirming their belief that a battle with Israel was inevitable.

President Anwar Sadat, of Egypt, President Hafez Assad, of Syria, and Col. Muammar Qaddafi, of Libya, in an indirect reference to the actions of King Hussein of Jordan against the Palestinian guerrillas in his country, said in their joint communiqué that "attempts to crush and liquidate the Palestinian resistance movement are part of an imperialist scheme aimed at protecting and consolidating the Israeli aggression" on Arab territories.

There was no other reference to Jordan in the communiqué, although extensive discussions had been concentrated on Jordan's border crisis with Syria and Jordan's relations with the Palestinian guerrilla organizations.

Col. Qaddafi left Damascus today for home, while Mr. Sadat left the Syrian capital for Saudi Arabia for talks with King Faisal.

It was not clear if the Palestinian guerrilla leader, Yasser Arafat, accompanied Mr. Sadat on his visit to Saudi Arabia. King Hussein sent an urgent message to Mr. Sadat one day before the Damascus conference ended.

The contents of the message were not disclosed, but it was believed to have dealt with Jordan's stand on the Palestinian guerrilla movement and the current economic and political blockade that is being imposed against Hussein by Syria, Iraq, Libya, Algeria and the oil-rich state of Kuwait.

In their joint communiqué, broadcast by Damascus Radio today, the Egyptian, Syrian and Libyan leaders said that the establishment of their federation was the "nucleus of a comprehensive and all-embracing Arab unity," which would lead to the "creation of a united Socialist Arab society."

The three leaders reaffirmed resolutions of the Khartoum Arab summit conference of August, 1967, namely that there would be no negotiations, no peace with and no recognition of Israel and that there would be no compromise on the Palestine question.

The reaffirmation came as a reply to criticism of the three countries, especially from Arab (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Europe's Exchanges Faced With Turmoil

PARIS, Aug. 20 (NYT)—The Common Market's failure to work out a joint response to U.S. monetary and economic measures led one European country after another today to announce purely national plans to meet Monday's opening of foreign exchange transactions.

All major European money markets—with the exception of Zurich—will reopen then for the first time since President Nixon announced the temporary end of gold-dollar convertibility Sunday night.

Country by country, the following decisions were announced: In France, a two-tier market will be in force. Commercial transactions will be conducted as before the crisis with the franc still quoted at 5.51 to the dollar. Exchange rates for tourists, capital flows and other noncommercial transactions will move up and down according to the laws of supply and demand.

In Belgium, the government, which set up a similar system in May, widened the margins around the 49.625 Belgian francs to the dollar parity to ease official support for the dollar in commercial dealings. Central bank support for the dollar will still obtain, but the government did not explain how widely the dollar would have to fluctuate before such intervention would start.

In West Germany, officials promised to support the dollar rate against the already floating mark to prevent the U.S. currency from "falling into the cellar."

In Britain, the London foreign exchange market, closed all week because of the dollar crisis, will reopen on Monday, the Treasury (finance ministry) announced tonight. It said the parity of the pound would be unchanged at \$2.80, but that for the time being, dealings would not necessarily be confined within the existing limit.

In Switzerland, government spokesmen denied rumors that the Swiss franc would be floated on Monday. But official foreign exchange markets will remain closed Monday.

In the Netherlands, the guilder will continue to float as it has since last May.

In Italy, the central bank will support the dollar at its level parity of 625 lire, it was announced late today. However, the former intervention limits of 620.60 and 629.50 may be extended, the Finance Ministry suggested. Common Market central bankers are reported preparing close cooperation in guiding dollar rollovers in member country foreign exchange markets, although the very variety of schemes to be employed may test their ingenuity.

Some specialists believe that the dollar may even rise in value—at least on Monday—because of the need to honor contracts in force before the crisis.

In both Paris and Frankfurt the dollar rose in slow unsteady trading indicative of a shortage of dollars.

The French received much of the blame in the wake of the futile Common Market finance ministers meeting in Brussels. Italian Finance Minister Mario Ferrero-Agradi said that "there is no doubt that France occupies a position completely apart from (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

35,000 Bolivians March on Rebel Troops

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Aug. 20 (Reuters)—More than 35,000 leftist peasants and armed miners tonight were reported marching against rightist army rebels who earlier proclaimed Col. Hugo Banzer president of Bolivia in place of leftist President Juan Torres.

As President Torres vowed to crush the rebellion with all force necessary, radio reports here said 10,000 armed miners were gathering in the important mining center of Oruro, 144 miles south of here.

But the radio reports said the Oruro garrison had gone over to the rebel side.

Army commander Gen. Luis Roque Terran tonight pledged his support for President Torres and called on his men to stay loyal.

He asked them "to fight together" to wipe out the common enemies and pledged that all necessary force will be used to crush the rebellion.

General Strike Miners' leaders tonight called an indefinite general strike and ordered armed miners' brigades to muster and fight for President Torres.

A mass "anti-fascist" march was being organized in La Paz tonight, and observers said clashes would be inevitable if troops tried to stop the demonstration.



Valery Giscard d'Estaing, French Finance Minister.

Nixon's Will Go to Alaska For Brief Hirohito Visit

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Aug. 20 (AP)—President Nixon announced today that he and his wife will fly to Alaska Sept. 28 to meet with Emperor Hirohito of Japan and his empress—the first such meeting in history.

No Japanese monarch has ever visited the United States. There has never been a meeting between an American president and a reigning Japanese emperor.

The surprise announcement from the Western White House came as relations between the United States and Japan were going through a period of uncertainty following Mr. Nixon's Sunday announcement of far-reaching international financial and monetary changes and his earlier disclosure that he plans to visit Communist China.

Hirohito and the empress will stop briefly in Anchorage on the evening of Sept. 26 before flying to Europe on a tour of seven nations there.

Leftist Miners and Peasants

At the same time 25,000 peasants were reported converging on the rebel stronghold of Santa Cruz, in eastern Bolivia, where the revolt erupted yesterday.

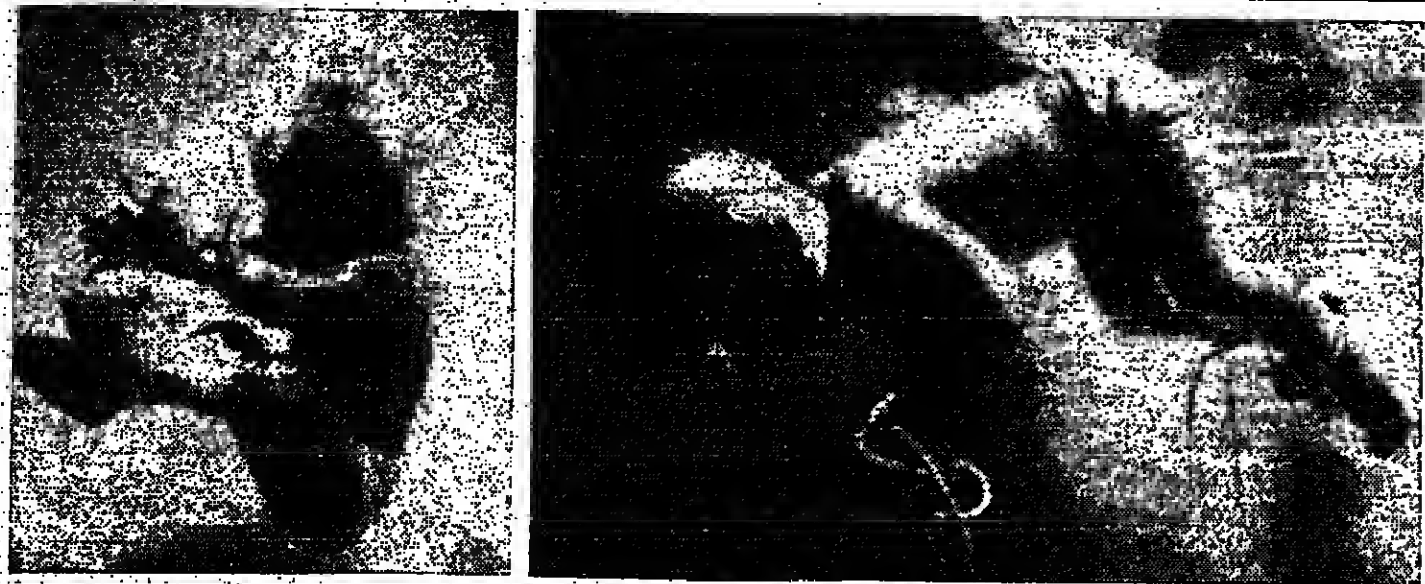
Bands of armed workers and leftist students took up positions around the capital after commanders of the crack Ranger Regiment, stationed only 12 miles from here, pledged support for the revolt.

Six of Nine Provinces Radio stations controlled by the rebels claimed military commanders in six of Bolivia's nine provinces were backing the rebellion.

However, observers said 47-year-old President Torres appeared to have the backing of two of the most important Bolivian garrisons—La Paz.

The revolt began last night with riots in Santa Cruz in which at least one person was shot dead.

The radio station in Santa Cruz announced the proclamation of Col. Banzer as president shortly after broadcasting a speech by another rebel leader, Col. Andres (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



LITTLE HOUDINI—Two-year-old Annie Laurie Alexander sinks to the bottom of a Los Angeles pool (upper left), then calmly proceeds to untie ropes binding her hands and feet. The little girl was taught the underwater escape tricks by her swimming instructor. Annie could be a future Olympic team prospect.

Schlesinger Outlines Policy New Head of AEC Promises Full Information on Pollution

By Richard D. Lyons
WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (NYT).—James R. Schlesinger said yesterday that as the new head of the Atomic Energy Commission he will ensure "wholly forthright" dealings with complaints of nuclear hazards and pollution.
"The AEC will put all the information dealing with environmental issues on the table," he said during his first interview since taking office Monday.
The AEC has in recent years come under increasing fire from some public health officials and ecologists for what they have categorized as the commission's indifference and even blindness to the hazards of the peaceful uses of the atom.
But Mr. Schlesinger insisted that "We at the AEC will be able to work with environmental groups on a basis they will find satisfying—and legitimate questions will be promptly answered."
Mr. Schlesinger, a bird watcher and outdoorsman from the suburbs of New York, shied away from stating that the attitude of the AEC toward environmental complaints would be different now that he is chairman of the commission. In doing so he apparently was seeking to head off implied criticism of the actions and policies of the former chairman, Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg.
But the implication was clear that if Mr. Schlesinger has his way the AEC will adopt a more understanding attitude toward those groups that have complained of undue secrecy of the commission and its judge and jury relationship on safety issues.
Observers of the commission said, however, that Mr. Schlesinger may have to overcome two formidable obstacles if he is to institute a more open policy: the bureaucratic inertia within the commission, and the congressional Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, which has been all but dominated by Rep. Chet Holifield, D., Calif.
The feeling that has permeated both the AEC and the joint committee, according to these observers, is "Don't get people upset." This in turn, it has been contended, has led the two groups to adopt an oversensitive, even secretive attitude toward such controversial issues as reactor safety and thermal pollution.
As examples, critics have pointed out that the AEC for four years sat on one federal report critical of the commission's atomic waste disposal policies, while another, concerning hazards of nuclear testing in Alaska, was kept secret for over a year.
Some middle level AEC officials have said privately that Dr. Seaborg, who headed the commission for a decade, felt that decisions should best be made by experts.
"He sincerely believed that the AEC was serving the public interest," said one AEC staffer about Dr. Seaborg. "The hitch was that he thought his word should be taken as gospel, without public discussion."
Environmental and political groups in at least a dozen states have in the past two years challenged, even through lawsuits, standards of safety set by the AEC involving the emissions of radioactive material from nuclear power plants and the location of such stations near heavily populated areas.
Yet in the past two months the AEC itself proposed stringent new limits on the permissible radiation exposure for the public from nuclear power plants.

Black General Named Europe Personnel Chief

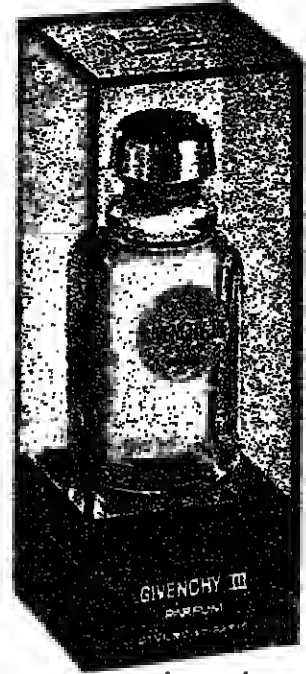
HEIDELBERG, West Germany, Aug. 20 (UPI).—The ranking black officer in the American Army has been appointed chief of personnel for U.S. Army, Europe, a USAREUR spokesman said today.
Maj. Gen. Frederic E. Davison succeeds Maj. Gen. Harris W. Hollis, who has been nominated for the rank of lieutenant general and assignment as chief of the Army's Office of Reserve Components in Washington.
Gen. Davison currently is serving as director of enlisted personnel with the chief of personnel operations in Washington.
The spokesman said he was the top-ranking black officer in the U.S. Army.
As deputy chief of staff for personnel in USAREUR and the Seventh Army, he will be the top personnel official for all Army units throughout Europe, the spokesman said.

Italian Drought Brings a Plague Of Brush Fires

ROME, Aug. 20 (AP).—Italy's worst drought in 25 years caused serious concern today, as hundreds of brush fires rampaged through the countryside. One fire cut the main Sicilian railroad line from Palermo to Messina.
Practically no rain has fallen in most of Italy for two months. Temperatures have been ranging high in the 80s. Rivers were dry and authorities feared that thousands of fish would die because of increased pollution of waters.
Hundreds of firemen, soldiers, policemen and civilians throughout the country battled fires, some burning along a front of three or four kilometers. The fires have killed three persons.
Dozens of trains were cancelled on the Palermo-Messina line, including several express trains.

U.S., Russian Envoys Continue SALT Talks

HELSINKI, Aug. 20 (UPI).—American and Soviet SALT negotiators met today for two hours at the Soviet Embassy discussing in a serious atmosphere questions involved in the talks, conference sources said.
The session between America's Gerard C. Smith and Russia's Vladimir S. Semenyov and their close aides lasted 75 minutes in formal discussions, followed by 45 minutes of informal talk.



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Tries to Justify New Policy on U.S.

China Explains Shift to Its People

By Tillman Durdin
HONG KONG, Aug. 20 (NYT).—The Peking government is going to considerable pains to explain and justify to the Chinese people its new policy of contact with Americans and in particular the forthcoming visit of President Nixon.
The government is now making plain through the official media that the new approach indicates no softening of opposition to U.S. policies. Attacks are made almost daily against the "Two China" policy the United States is promoting in the United Nations, against continued U.S. protection

of Taiwan, against the American role in Indochina and against U.S. domestic and international policies in general.
The United States is depicted as defeated in Indochina, stumbling economically and faced by a mounting tide of opposition from an international united front.
To strengthen arguments for Peking's present policy of contacts with the U.S., government and people, propaganda organs have begun to ascribe the new approach to Chairman Mao Tse-tung himself.
The government's efforts reinforce other evidence from the China mainland that Peking's

sudden shift this year from hostile aloofness toward Americans to tentative relationships has puzzled many Chinese and stirred misgivings in some quarters.
Chinese from children in kindergarten up have been heavily indoctrinated to fear and hate "United States imperialism" and disdain President Nixon as the arch-representative of the exploitative American "monopoly capitalists."
The indoctrination, however, has always differentiated between the American system and government and the American people, and the Chinese have shown no animosity to visiting Americans as individuals.
Nevertheless, it has been a wrench for many Chinese to adjust to the welcome being given to Americans now visiting China and to envision a state reception for Nixon.
The new policy was ascribed to Chairman Mao in the Aug. 1 Army Day editorial, which portrayed the present situation as having resulted from "Chairman Mao's revolutionary diplomatic line and policies." The editorial was published in the three major Peking publications, Jemian Jih Pao, Chichiang Chien Pao, and Hung Chi, the party journal.
Since Aug. 1 the phrase "Chairman Mao's revolutionary diplomatic line and policies" has been taken up by press and radio all over the country, thereby associating the chairman's prestige and backing with the new policy.
Simultaneously with the Aug. 1 editorial, local Communist papers in Hong Kong came out with a collection of 24 quotations from Mao that are reportedly also being disseminated in China.
The quotations deal mostly with negotiations between Communist leaders and the Kuomintang, or National Party, under the auspices of Gen. George C. Marshall just after the war with the Japanese. They are obviously meant to show that, just as negotiations with the enemy was a tactic were justified then, so can negotiations be justified now.

Pravda Says Peking Leaders Fabricate Russian Threat

By Bernard Gwertzman
MOSCOW, Aug. 20 (NYT).—The Soviet Union said today that Chinese leaders had fabricated concern over a possible Russian invasion to justify their anti-Soviet line and their efforts to improve relations with the United States and other Western powers.
A lengthy policy article in Pravda, the Communist party paper, asserted that the Soviet Union wanted better relations with China, but would continue to oppose the line of Mao Tse-tung and his followers "who have openly proclaimed hatred for the Soviet Union as the general course of their policy."
"This line of the Chinese leaders runs counter in essence to the genuine interests of China," it said, asserting that the Chinese people would be better served if relations were good between Moscow and Peking.
"The history of Soviet-Chinese relations shows that there are not and cannot be any objective reasons for an alienation and, even more, a confrontation between the peoples of our two countries," Pravda said.
"On the contrary, there exist all the necessary preconditions for friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and China, stemming from the requirements of the successful development of both countries and the world revolutionary process," it said.
The article was written by Sergei L. Tikhivinsky, a leading Chinese expert, who participated

in several fierce press attacks from other Soviet bloc nations.
The Romanian leader emphasized the "unanimous approval" by a joint party and government session held yesterday in Bucharest of his travel last June to Asian Communist countries, including a trip to Communist China.
He also said, "... We do not forget any moment that the Socialist system comprises 14 countries in Europe, Asia and America (that is, including China)," adding it was an "internationalist duty" to "develop relations of cooperation and friendship with all Socialist (Communist) countries."
Describing Romania's position toward the Soviet Union, Mr. Ceausescu said, "The Communist movement can no longer be directed by any center... it is necessary for all (Communist) parties to act in all independence."

Ceausescu Backs China Ties, Says Russia Doesn't Lead Reds

VIENNA, Aug. 20 (AP).—Romanian Communist state and party leader Nicolae Ceausescu today strongly defended his country's friendship with Communist China as serving the unity of world Communism and questioned the Kremlin's role as a leader of the Communist movement.
In a speech before graduates of military academies, Mr. Ceausescu reiterated Romania's determination to steer clear of the Moscow-Peking conflict and preserve national sovereignty and independence.
While the address restated the often proclaimed principles of his foreign policy, his long historical review came at a time when both Yugoslavia and Romania have become this target

11-12 Years for 2 Poles Who Tried to Flee

WARSAW, Aug. 20 (AP).—Stiff prison sentences of 12 and 11 years were given to two young Poles who last month hijacked a navy patrol boat in an attempt to defect to Denmark.
In the charge of hijacking was added that of kidnapping. During the attempt to flee to Bornholm, they took aboard two small boys as hostages against capture. The boys were not hurt.

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Peking Says No Again to 2-China Idea

HONG KONG, Aug. 20 (Reuters).—China reiterated today that it will not join the United Nations if the Nationalist Chinese government is represented in any way in the world body.
"Uncompromising rejection of any formula that would keep Taiwan in the UN should Peking be admitted came in a Chinese Foreign Ministry statement.
It commented on an American request for inclusion of the question of Chinese representation on the agenda of the forthcoming General Assembly session.
The ministry statement, reported by the New China News Agency, attacked the United States' search for a formula that would permit both the Peking and Taipei governments to have seats at the UN.

Chinese Statement
It said, "The Chinese government solemnly declares: The Chinese people and government firmly oppose 'two Chinas,' 'One China, one Taiwan,' or any similar absurdities, firmly oppose the fallacy that 'the status of Taiwan remains to be determined,' and firmly oppose the scheme of creating an independent Taiwan."
"Should a similar situation occur in the United Nations, the government of the People's Republic of China will absolutely have nothing to do with the United Nations."
"This just stand of the Chinese government is unshakable. No schemes of 'two Chinas,' 'one China, one Taiwan' or the like pushed by anyone at any time or in any form will ever succeed."
"The (Nationalist Chinese President) Chiang Kai-shek clique must be expelled from the United Nations, and all its organs; and all the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations must be completely restored."
The statement was China's first official reaction to the United States' "two Chinas" policy in the United Nations.

Maine Air Crash Kills 3

AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 20 (AP).—The pilot and two of the three passengers in a Downeast Airlines plane were killed last night when the twin-engine craft hit a wooded peak while approaching Augusta State Airport in dense fog. The five other passengers were injured. Among them were two Europeans, Claus and Virginia News of Brussels.

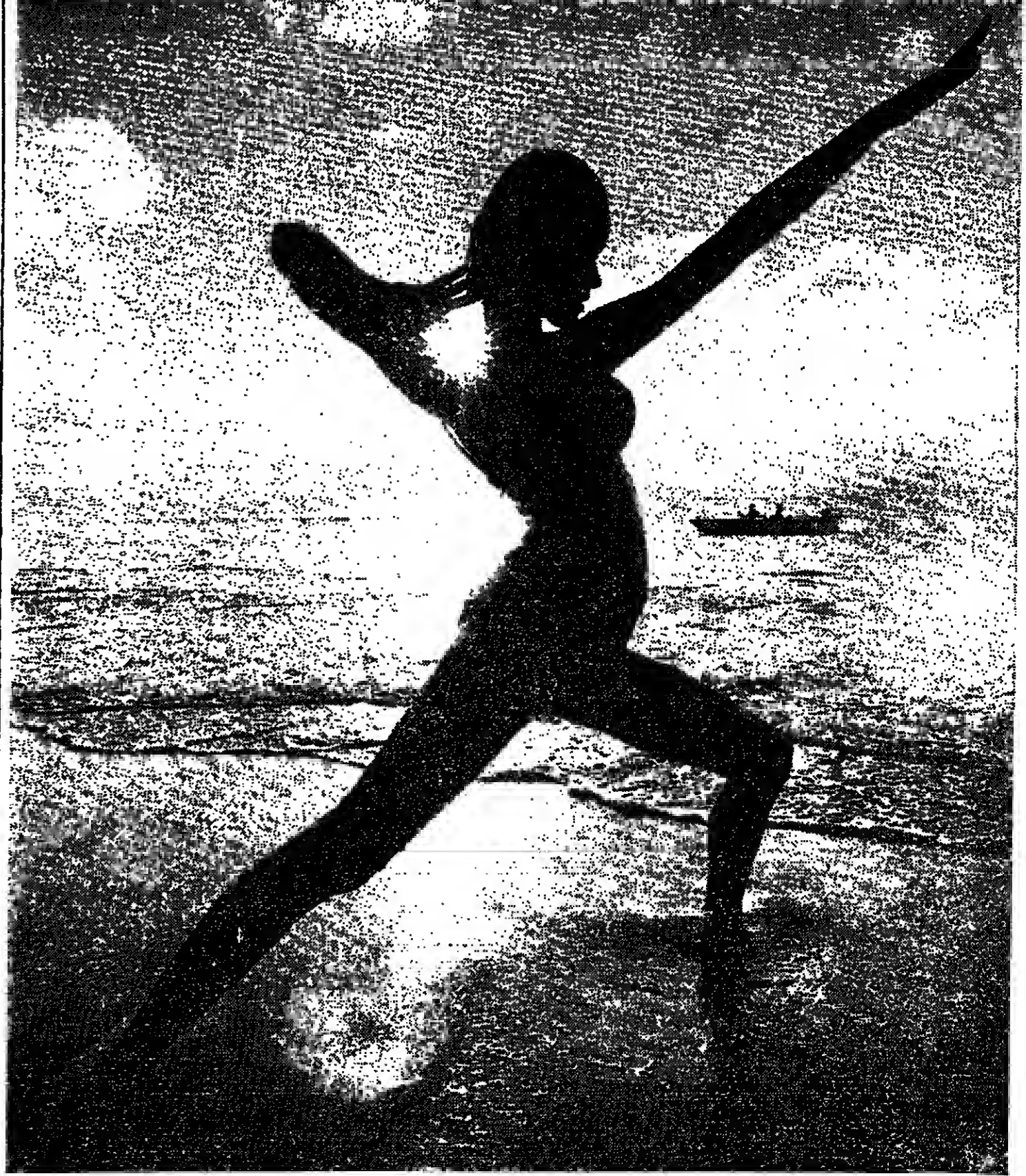
Two Koreas Initiate Talks On Divided Families Issue

PANMUNJOM, Korea, Aug. 20 (UPI).—Red Cross officials from North and South Korea met here today to seek ways of reuniting 18 million separated Korean families.
It was the first official bilateral contact between North and South Korea since the 1950-1953 Korean war.
Four Red Cross officials from the two sides met at noon and exchanged official letters for a full-scale meeting of South-North Red Cross officials on separated families. The entire session lasted just four minutes.
Meanwhile, South Korean Marines guarding the western tip of the demilitarized zone between the two countries killed two North Korean infiltrators, the Defense Ministry reported today.
The South Koreans suffered one marine and two militiamen slain and three marines wounded in the clash which took place on Kanghwa Island, about 25 miles west of Seoul, the ministry said.
It was the second border clash reported this week. Monday, South Korean Army troops killed five North Korean invaders in a series of clashes north of Inje, 75 miles northeast of Seoul. One South Korean soldier was slain and two others were wounded in that incident.

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Kremlin Version of Missile Crisis

Russian Reports U.S.-Soviet Deal on Cuba

By Bernard Gwertzman
MOSCOW, Aug. 20 (NYT).—An article based on Soviet archive material asserts that Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev agreed to withdraw the Soviet offensive missiles from Cuba after receiving private assurances from Robert F. Kennedy that the United States would pull its rockets out of Turkey.

lo, works as a section head of the Institute for the U.S.A. He described in his first installment, last month, the events leading up to the crisis of Oct. 22 to 23, 1962. This month's article, published in Voprosy Istori, covered that week.

But on the next day, in a public statement, Mr. Khrushchev demanded that the United States pull its rockets out of Turkey in return for a Cuban withdrawal.

While Mr. Kennedy's advisers were deciding about the two letters, an American U-2 plane was shot down over Cuba. And there were plans to launch a military action the next week if an agreement were not reached.

President Kennedy, on the advice of his brother Robert, decided publicly to take no direct note of the "Turkey element" and to reply only to the Oct. 26 proposal. Robert F. Kennedy was sent to the Soviet Embassy to convey the sense of urgency about the situation. American accounts have not attached extraordinary importance to that meeting.

In the book "Khrushchev Remembers," which is said to be Mr. Khrushchev's recollections, it is stated that Robert Kennedy was so distraught about the possibility of war or a military takeover in Washington that he implored the Russians to make a compromise.

The details of Mr. Gromyko's account correspond roughly to those published in the United States. But because of the unwillingness of current leaders to let Mr. Khrushchev appear in a positive light, his name is never mentioned in Mr. Gromyko's account. He is referred to only as "the head of the Soviet government."



Malawi President Hastings Banda at press conference yesterday in Johannesburg.

Israel Jails French Couple For Part in Sabotage Plot

LYDDA, Israel, Aug. 20 (AP).—An Israeli military court today sentenced a 60-year-old French woman to eight years imprisonment and her husband, 69, to four years for their role in a plot to blow up nine hotels in Israel. Pierre and Edith Bourghalter were convicted of bringing explosives into Israel for sabotage purposes on behalf of the Popular Front for the Liberation of

Palestine (PFLP), an Arab guerrilla organization. Mrs. Bourghalter was sentenced to eight years on conviction of possession of explosives and four years for belonging to the PFLP. Her husband was given four years for the explosives conviction and three for the membership. The sentences run concurrently. "We made a terrible mistake," Mrs. Bourghalter told the three army colonels comprising the court. "And the prosecutor was right when he said the damage that our mission could bring to the people of Israel was great." She added in an emotion-choked voice:

"I think I have to be punished, but release my husband. When the actual verdicts were read, they seemed relieved the sentences were not greater. They have 15 days to appeal the sentences. Police arrested the Bourghalters at their hotel shortly after they arrived in Tel Aviv last April. The prosecution charged they carried a transistor radio loaded with explosives. The court heard testimony that the Bourghalters were part of a PFLP mission sent here to blow up Israeli hotels. Three girls in their 20s, all French residents, were convicted earlier this month for their part in the plot. They received terms ranging from ten to 14 years. The Bourghalters had testified they knew of no sabotage plans and did not know the radio contained explosives.

Banda Ends South Africa State Visit

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 20 (Reuters).—President Hastings Kamuzu Banda of Malawi left for home today after his historic visit to South Africa.

The 65-year-old president completed his five-day state visit to the white-ruled republic with a ceremonial send-off, including a 21-gun salute and a flypast by South African Air Force jets. Mr. Banda ended his visit with another defiant defense of his policy of dialogue with the white-ruled republic.

To critics in black Africa of his good-neighbor policy with South Africa, he declared: "I am indifferent to any threat of expulsion from the Organization of African Unity."

At a press conference, the president refused to be drawn into any discussion about whether his visit was likely to do anything to break down the barriers of apartheid in South Africa.

While reaffirming his dislike of some of South Africa's domestic policies, the Malawian leader sidestepped controversial questions. "I did not come here to solve South Africa's problems," he said. Defending his decision to have dealings with South Africa, he said: "It's no use we African leaders shouting against apartheid from thousands of miles away... We've got to see things for ourselves, and talk to the leaders here, and not shout at them, and utter idle and empty threats."

Asked whether he would encourage other black African leaders to take up dialogue with South Africa, he replied: "If my coming here encourages some of them to see sense and they decided to come to South Africa, then I would be very, very happy."

Asked if he thought his visit had done anything to break down apartheid, he said: "I leave that for you to judge." He was obviously delighted with the public reception he got, especially from the country's Africans.

"Professional refugees tell people that the Africans in Rhodesia and South Africa hate me like poison," he said. "But I have seen Africans running out of their homes to come and see me."

2 Who Flew Out of Jail Said No Longer in Mexico

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 20 (AP).—One of the two prisoners who escaped from a Mexican City penitentiary in a Mexican City to Sausalito, Calif. The other is believed to have gone to Guatemala, the district attorney's office here said yesterday.

Richard David Kaplan, a 45-year-old U.S. citizen, and Carlos Antonio Contreras, a Venezuelan, escaped from the Santa Marta Acapulco Prison Wednesday at dusk in a helicopter rented from Natrols Service, Inc., of Casper, Wyo., and flown by Roger Guy Herschner, 29, of Glendora, Calif., according to an announcement by the district attorney's office.

The district attorney's office said that the helicopter left the McAllen, Texas, airport Tuesday piloted by Mr. Herschner, who was issued a tourist card in Reynosa. At the Reynosa airport, Mr. Herschner said that he would like to visit Mexico City but filed a flight plan to La Pesca, Tamaulipas.

Flight Tracked Wednesday, according to the district attorney's reconstruction of the escape, Mr. Herschner flew from Tamin, San Luis Potosi, 70 miles west to Tampico, where he took on 300 liters of fuel, then to Pachuca, where he again refueled, and from there to Actopan, Hidalgo, 100 miles north of the capital. The helicopter landed about dusk in a patio behind the dormitory where Contreras and Kaplan were kept. The two men quickly boarded it and the aircraft returned to Actopan, the report said.

Kaplan, a New Yorker, was sentenced to 24 years in jail in 1963 for the murder of Luis Melchior Vidal, a Puerto Rican from New York. Contreras, who was his cellmate, was serving a sentence for fraud and robbery. In Actopan, the pair boarded a plane for the flight to La Pesca.

A Cessna-310, piloted by Victor E. Stadler, left La Pesca for Brownsville and Sausalito with a passenger, apparently Kaplan, according to the report. A similar plane, whose pilot was not identified, took off at about the same time and was believed to be headed for Guatemala with Contreras, the report said.

The chief of security at the prison, Maj. Juan Tovar Martinez, his assistant and five of his subordinates, including three guards who were on duty at the time of the escape, are under arrest during investigation of the incident, the district attorney's office said.

The report added that those found responsible because of negligence or any other reason would receive "the strongest punishment."

CIA Link Seen Victor Velazquez, a Mexican lawyer who defended Kaplan at his trial, claimed that the Central Intelligence Agency freed Kaplan. Mr. Velazquez told the newspaper El Universal that "it is undeniable that Kaplan was a CIA agent."

Furthermore, "Vidal, the man Kaplan was accused of killing, is

alive and well," he said. "He was seen crossing the border to Guatemala the day after his body was found on the Guatemala highway."

Mr. Velazquez said that Mr. Vidal was involved in an arms purchase by a Caribbean or Central American organization. The sale was prevented by the CIA, Mr. Velazquez said. Kaplan, who probably was the man who prevented the sale, was involved after Mr. Vidal asked his own death in order to avoid returning the money he had received for the arms, the lawyer said.

Secret Weapons Used to Smuggle Heroin Into U.S.

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Aug. 20 (UPI).—Two members of an elite Navy commando outfit and two other men have been charged with smuggling heroin from Vietnam inside classified equipment that couldn't be inspected.

C.R. Durrell, special agent for the Federal Narcotics Bureau, said yesterday that more arrests were expected in the smuggling operation. He said that the four suspects were arrested after a pound of high-grade heroin was found in a hollowed-out scope that was listed as classified equipment. The scope was recovered in a car belonging to one of the suspects, Mr. Durrell said.

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Teacher Who Changed Sex Is Suspended

BERNARDS TOWNSHIP, N.J., Aug. 20 (AP).—Mrs. Paul Grossman, an elementary school teacher who underwent a sex-change operation, has been suspended without pay by the school board here.

School board president Paul Mallon presented a list of five charges against Mrs. Grossman. The case goes to Dr. Carl Marburger, State Commissioner of Education, who must either reject the case or hold a hearing within 60 days.

The charges filed by Mr. Mallon allege the presence of Mrs. Grossman in the school system will continue to create a sensation and assert that being a transsexual is abnormal. He also charged that Mrs. Grossman did not give the board advance notice of the sex-change operation.

Until March, Mrs. Grossman was Paul Moneer Grossman, a man with a wife and three children. He then went to school dressed as a man. After notifying the school board of the change, Mrs. Grossman was asked to undergo psychiatric examination. The results were never made public.

Bonn's Reinhold Maier, 81; 'Grand Old Man' of Liberals

STUTTGART, West Germany, Aug. 20 (Reuters).—Reinhold Maier, 81, a prominent Liberal politician who played a role in establishing the postwar democratic state in West Germany, died at his home here yesterday.

After three political parties paid tribute to the chairman of the Free Democrats and former premier of Baden-Wuerttemberg as an upright and courageous democrat.

Mr. Maier, a lawyer, entered politics in the late '20s and as a member of the Wuertemberg provincial parliament and the Reichstag opposed the Nazis during their rise to power.

Under the Third Reich he returned to his legal practice. His wife and two sons fled to Britain to escape persecution, and he himself narrowly escaped arrest in the purge that followed the abortive officers' plot to kill Hitler on July 20, 1944, under the Allied occupation, he became prime minister of the newly formed state in southwest Germany which ultimately became Baden-Wuerttemberg, retiring in October, 1953, after his party's setback in the federal elections of that year.

In the following ten years, as the "grand old man" of Liberalism he sat at various times as an MP in the state parliament in Stuttgart and the federal parliament in Bonn.

Dr. Oskar Winterstein, NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (NYT).—Prime Minister Oskar Winterstein, who received a Citation of Merit from President Truman for his work on the chemistry of penicillin in World War II, died Sunday following a long illness at his home in Graz, in his native Austria. Until his retirement he had lived in Princeton, N.J.

Prime Assand's Column ROME, Aug. 20 (NYT).—Prime Assand's Column of Milan, Mussolini's last ambassador to Washington, died here Wednesday, it was announced today. Since his retirement from the Italian foreign service in 1947, he had lived in the Colonna Palace, a large complex of stately buildings and parks owned by the wealthy princely family now known as the Assand family.

A career diplomat, he served as ambassador to the United States from October, 1940, to December, 1941, when "Duce" Benito Mussolini declared war on the United States.

Obituaries

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Advertisement for AAA Tours Tickets. Includes phone numbers for Paris, London, Rome.

Ireland Again Asks 3-Party Talks; Wilson Requests Debate on Ulster

LONDON, Aug. 20 (AP)—The governments of Northern Ireland, the Republic of Ireland and Great Britain struggled today with the political ramifications of the violence that has been sweeping Ulster.



TOO CLOSE—Holding her 10-week-old daughter, Karen, Mrs. Eileen Mullen, of Londonderry shows a hand grenade which, she said, was thrown through her window last Thursday and narrowly missed the baby.

To Build New Nuclear Arms British Military Expert Sees Anglo-French A-Effort Risky

LONDON, Aug. 20 (AP)—A British military expert warned tonight that a joint British-French effort to build a new generation of strategic nuclear weapons could strain the NATO alliance and disrupt Western Europe.

French military nuclear cooperation might divide Western Europe and strain the North Atlantic alliance without providing a plausible defense for any countries except Britain and France.

Brandt Notes New Speed in Berlin Talks

BONN, Aug. 20 (UPI)—Chancellor Willy Brandt said today that four-power ambassadorial talks on East-West nuclear arms were progressing faster than he expected them to one month ago.

Politically, however, the situation is more complex. There are differences between the British and French governments which, unless changed, could seem to constitute a major barrier to nuclear cooperation between the two countries.

Hamburg Banker Slain by Gunmen Inside His Home

HAMBURG, Aug. 20 (UPI)—Joachim Scharlach, 56, a banker, socialist and former son-in-law of West German publisher Axel Springer, was shot dead yesterday by two armed men as he entered his Hamburg home, police said.

They said Mr. Scharlach had just opened the door of his home when two men burst through the entrance from inside, one of whom fired at him. The bullet struck Mr. Scharlach just above the heart.

Mr. Scharlach's chauffeur jumped aside when the shot was fired, police said. When he entered the house he found the victim's housekeeper bound and cupboards and drawers in disarray.

Hours after the noon shooting, police said they were hunting the two men involved, one of whom swam across a canal and escaped. The other fled in an automobile. Police had no clue as to the motive for the attack.

Mintoff Talks With Briton NATO Naval HQ to Quit Malta for Naples

BRUSSELS, Aug. 20 (AP)—Allied naval headquarters in the Mediterranean, forced out of Malta by Prime Minister Dom Mintoff, will be moved to Naples, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization announced today.

No date was given. Adm. Gino Birindelli, the Italian commander, has been in Naples since Mr. Mintoff ordered him off the island in June. Closing of the headquarters in Malta began yesterday.

Offices will be found by U.S. Adm. Horacio Rivero, NATO's overall commander for Southern Europe, who has a large installation in a Naples suburb. NATO said there is no basis for reports that the little island of Nisida, off Naples, would be used.

NATO said the decision to move to Naples was made by the Defense Planning Committee, which includes all the member countries except France. The move was in accordance, it added, with long-term planning aims agreed on in 1965. At that time it was planned to have the headquarters in Naples, but the move

to Malta was made at the request of the government that preceded Mr. Mintoff's. It grew to employ 300 officers, enlisted men and civilians.

Both Italian Communists and some Socialists—the Socialists are in the government, but not the Communists—had expressed reservations about bringing the headquarters to Naples.

The move could not be made without the consent of the Italian government. A NATO spokesman, questioned on this point, referred to the planning aims of 1965, to which Italy like other member governments had agreed.

Russia to Use Drydocks
MOSCOW, Aug. 20 (UPI)—The Soviet Union will use the drydocks at Malta for repair of its ships, the official Tass news agency said today.

Violent Storms Severely Damage French Vineyards

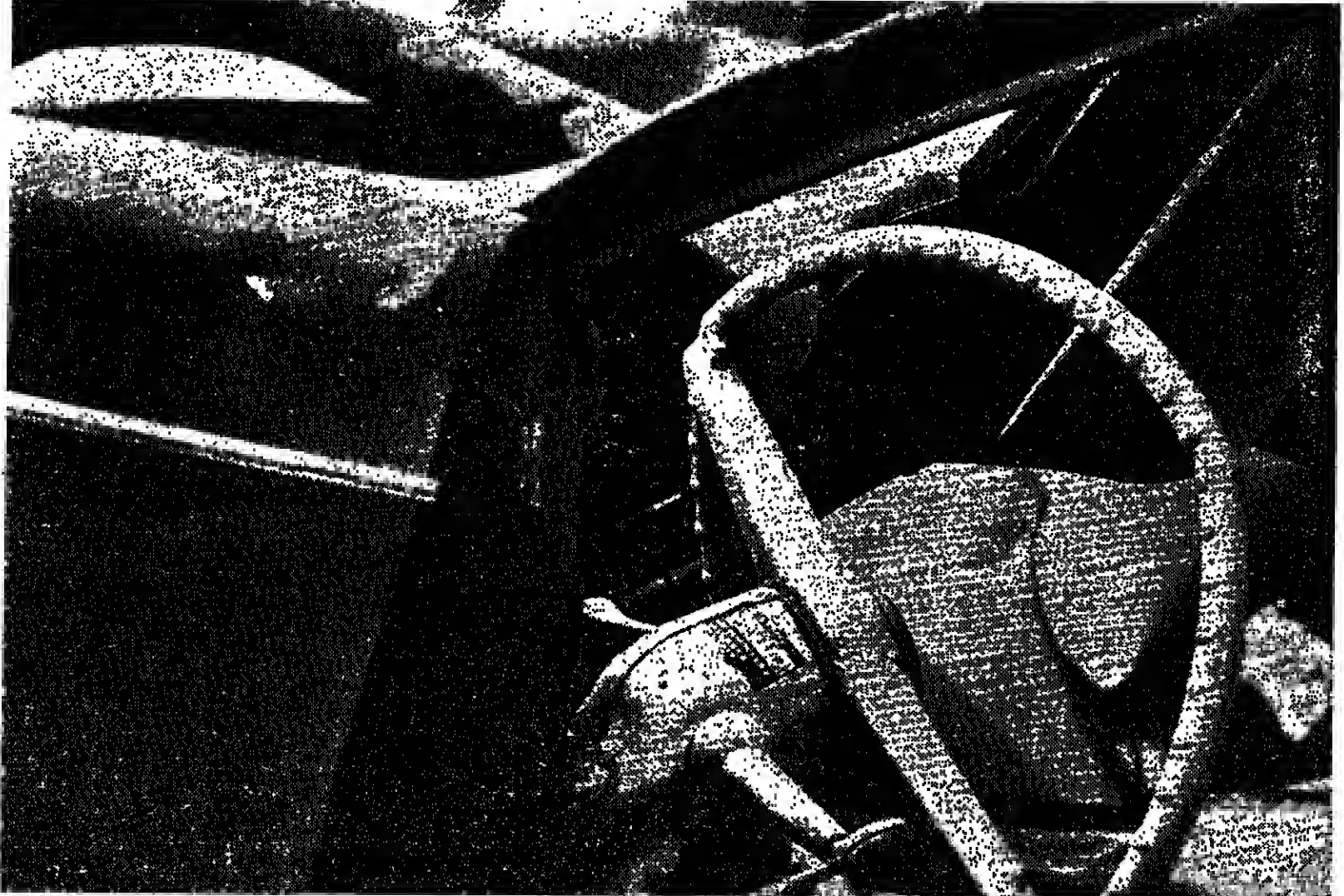
PARIS, Aug. 20 (UPI)—Violent thunderstorms and heavy hailstorms over much of France have caused serious damage to vineyards, winemakers said today.

Worst-hit areas were the Dordogne, in the southwest, and Poulilly, on the Loire, in central France, they said.

Near Marsilian, in southwest France, 80-mph winds and a hailstorm that lasted ten minutes flattened and destroyed nearly 90 percent of the crops.

The Riviera, from Toulon to Monaco, was lashed with gale-force winds and rain, uprooting trees and damaging buildings.

Only in the Marseilles region were the storms welcomed. They extinguished several forest fires that had raged during the week, fire fighters said.

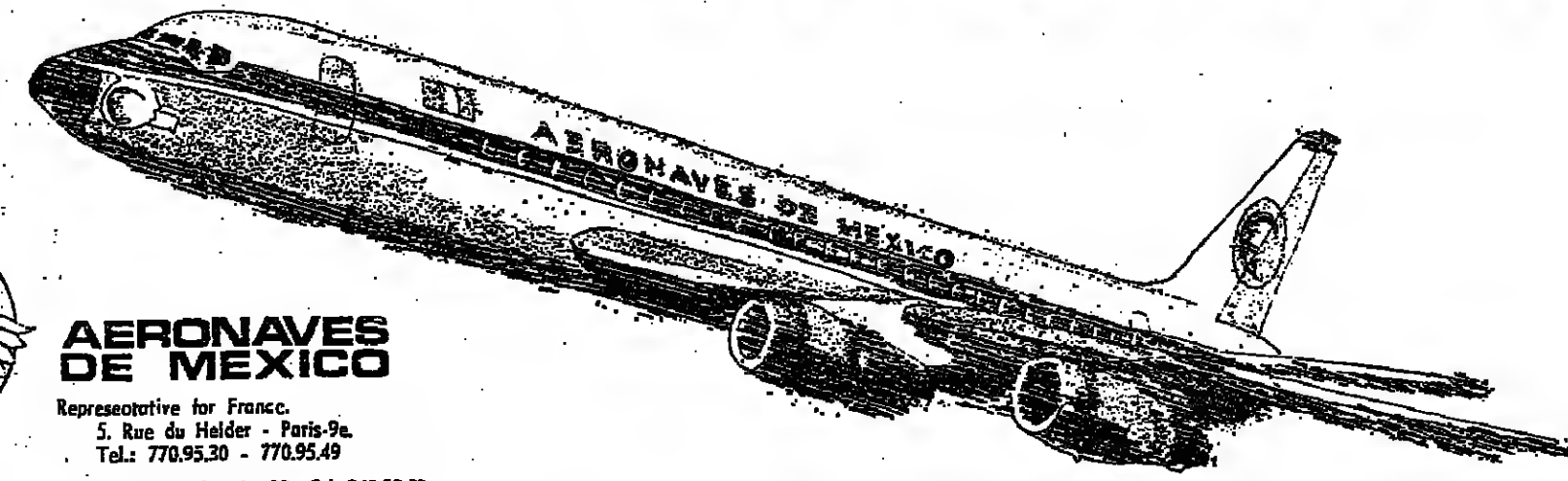


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Miami and Mexico start in Paris



Mexican Aide Resigns; Violence Probe Fails
MEXICO CITY, Aug. 20 (AP)—Mexico's attorney general, Julio Sanchez Vargas, resigned yesterday, indicating that his investigation into the deaths of 11 persons in a June demonstration had been unsuccessful.

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Secretary Laird, Sen. Fulbright and Mr. Staats

It is hard to understand why, at this point in time, Secretary of Defense Laird should be playing semantic games with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on a matter involving secrecy of information. Yet that is what he appears to have been doing early this month when the committee requested a copy of "The Current Five-Year Plan for the Military Assistance Program for All Countries." Mr. Laird refused to comply on the ground that such a plan doesn't exist and the committee, backed now by a report of Comptroller General Staats, has threatened to cut off all military assistance funds on the first of September if he persists. As a result, the Defense Department now faces this situation: It must either produce material the secretary says doesn't exist, or get the President to invoke executive privilege to shield that same material, or lose the funds for a program the administration insists is vital to national security. It is all we think, pretty silly.

Mr. Laird's defense is that the old system under which such plans were prepared was abandoned in March, 1970, and "the revised format" for new plans "was never implemented." So, he says, there is no "current" plan although there may be new plans forthcoming sometime this fall. Thus, he contends, he cannot meet the committee's request for a "current" plan.

Weak as that defense is, it might stand up if the committee had made its request out of the blue. But Sen. Fulbright, its chairman, has been trying for years to get information out of the Pentagon on long-range planning for military assistance. The Pentagon simply doesn't want to provide it and Secretary Laird seems to have hit upon a game of semantics in an effort to avoid the hard issues. But his play is so weak that it ought to pain even his staunchest supporters. We find it difficult to believe that since March, 1970, no one in the Pentagon has thought beyond the next fiscal year in planning military assistance budgets. And we find it equally difficult to believe, in light of the long record established by the committee, that Secretary Laird

doesn't know exactly what it wants from him.

There may be, of course, some good reasons why the committee is not entitled to this information—although they do not spring readily to mind. The argument advanced most often is that public release of such a plan would embarrass the government in its diplomatic relations, an argument we have heard a great deal about in another context recently. Two things can be said about that. One is that the committee is not asking for public disclosure. The other is that the same argument, if sustained here, can be used to keep from Congress almost any information about international affairs that the Pentagon or the State Department wants to keep to itself.

This particular dispute, however, is only part of a far larger battle, and that is why it is hard to understand Secretary Laird's maneuver. Many members of Congress have set out to try to win for the legislature a greater role than it has had in the last decade or so in the making of military and foreign policy. High among their goals is a greater sharing with the executive branch of the kind of information sought by the committee in this case. One need only read the record of hearings last month before a Senate judiciary subcommittee to understand how serious this effort on Capitol Hill is and how many delicate questions are involved. Yet Mr. Laird has chosen in the middle of such a discussion to brush off a serious request for information and give Congress still another example of executive secrecy.

It may be that Secretary Laird believes that information about long-range military assistance planning falls into the category of material which must be kept from Congress and over which the President must throw the blanket of executive privilege. If that is the case, he ought to be forthright and draw the battleline. If it is not this case, and we suspect the Pentagon would be well advised not to try to draw the line here, the secretary ought to comply with the committee's request.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Squeeze on Japan

President Nixon's decision to cut the dollar loose from gold and to impose a 10 percent surtax on all imports not subject to quotas is having a devastating impact on Japan. The Japanese government has had to purchase two billion American dollars in an effort to keep the yen at its present official rate of 360 to the dollar. Since Monday the Tokyo stock market has dropped 20 percent, causing cumulative losses of over \$1 billion; fears are rampant that Japanese business, heavily dependent on exports to the huge American market, will plummet as a result of Mr. Nixon's tough policy.

American officials have made clear that revaluation of the yen is a major goal of this policy. If the administration's tactics seem brutal, there is an increasing recognition in Japan that it is in large measure responsible for its own troubles. It maintained strict barriers against exports and investments long after these were warranted to protect the rapidly expanding Japanese economy from outside competition.

Japan's rigidity in maintaining the yen at its undervalued rate, a leading Japanese businessman acknowledges, "forced the United States into the present stringent dollar-defense measures."

A change in the value of the yen is now essential to bring about a better balance in Japanese-American economic relations. The question for Japan has become not whether to change the price of the yen but how to change it. Floating the currency—a sensible move for the U.S. dollar and the West German mark—makes no sense for the yen, because Tokyo's maintenance of exchange controls prevents the market from setting a proper price.

The only way Japan can rescue itself from the present financial crisis is to move

promptly to revalue to a rate that stands a reasonable chance of checking the hemorrhage of dollars into Japan. A revaluation of at least 10 to 15 percent appears necessary to restore stability. If an initial revaluation is inadequate, the Japanese may have to move a second time. Tokyo might couple its adoption of a new exchange rate with a widening in the bands of permissible fluctuation—a device that the International Monetary Fund ought to adopt for all currencies in the interests of a more flexible world monetary system.

The Nixon administration has now delivered two severe blows to the Sato government—first, the President's new China policy and now his new economic policy. Japan had almost no advance warning of either move.

It has become urgent that the United States, while pressing for a reordering of Japanese-American economic relations, avoid inflicting such heavy damage on Japan as to cause dangerous political as well as economic consequences for both countries.

Clear assurance should be given Japan that Washington will remove the highly protectionist 10 percent import surtax as soon as the yen-dollar exchange rate issue is resolved. At the same time, Washington should cease its pressures upon Japan to adopt more restrictive "voluntary" quotas on textile shipments to the United States. The administration, in the heady atmosphere of shifting from a policy of negativism to one of action, may be tempted to overplay its hand. The President's rhetoric of "fairness" in foreign economic policy must clearly apply to the United States as well as to other countries, lest it be vulnerable to charges of hypocrisy and economic aggression.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Nixon's Economic Action

Unlike Japan, Germany and some other European countries with strong currencies, Britain can well afford to sell pounds for dollars at \$2.40 secure in the knowledge that we are never likely to have to buy the pounds back at any higher price. For

precisely this reason the government holds the strongest possible cards as well as a sufficient case on merit, for refusing to let the pound be revalued and for out-waiting the Japanese and the stronger European countries, however reluctant to revalue they may at first appear.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Fifty Years Ago

August 21, 1896

August 21, 1921

PARIS—During the 33d week of the year there were 821 deaths in Paris, which shows a decrease of nearly 90 on the mortality of the previous week. The sanitary condition of the city is, therefore, very satisfactory. Infectious diseases continue to be rare. Typhoid fever caused 11 deaths, measles only eight, scarlet fever five, whooping-cough six and diphtheria seven.

WASHINGTON—Reports that the peace treaty with Germany will be signed within a week were confirmed here today. The State Department has sent Mr. Ellis Dresel, the American High Commissioner in Berlin, the draft of the treaty. This, along with the extraordinary power which has been given to him, should be sufficient to enable Mr. Dresel to finally close the matter.



'The Idea Is to Control It Without Breaking Its Spirit.'

China and the Dollar Crisis

By James Reston

SHANGHAI—The "dollar crisis" was no crisis in China. Even here in this commercial capital of the People's Republic there was no public evidence that anybody was paying the slightest attention to Washington's "new economic policy."

Two days after President Nixon devalued the old greenback and sent a tremor through all the banks and stock exchanges of Europe, I cashed \$500 worth of American traveler's checks at the old exchange rate in Peking. No problem. No questions asked. And even a day later, the banks here in Shanghai were still paying out on cashed dollars from New York, as if nothing had happened.

It is not that the owls of Nixon's latest troubles had not got through to this part of the world. All the details were on the BBC, and the Voice of America even gave U.S. Secretary of the Treasury John Connally's mystifying clarifications. More than that, the official Japanese radio has been stuttering into China with amazement all week. But the Chinese have almost ignored it all publicly, and even privately their officials have treated it as the normal aberration of the "war-oriented capitalist system."

Later on, the Chinese central bank here will undoubtedly adjust to the new realities of the international monetary exchange. But for the moment the devaluation of the dollar is primarily a political question which raises some awkward problems in the relations between Washington and Peking, and particularly between Washington and Tokyo.

Internal Economy

Peking is not primarily interested in the play of the international markets or exchanges. China's economy is mainly internal. It is not particularly worried about world trade because it does not have much. It buys and sells very little from and to the United States, but its political stake in this dollar crisis is another matter. For Washington is now clearly preoccupied, not with "normalizing diplomatic relations with China" but with stabilizing its domestic economy and avoiding a trade war with the major trading nations of the world, including Japan.

At the beginning of July, despite his mounting economic problems, President Nixon was concentrating on establishing a new and friendly relationship with China. For this purpose, he sent his White House assistant for security affairs, Henry Kissinger, on a secret mission to Peking, without telling the Japanese government about it until the last minute. But now the preoccupation in Washington is obviously on economic questions, and in this field Japan is clearly a more important consideration for the time being than China.

Officials here are very conscious of Japan's economic power. They see Tokyo's Gross National Product increasing by about 13 percent a year and Japan's steel production about to outreach America's.

Taiwan Issue

More important, Peking is visibly alarmed about Japan's economic influence in Taiwan and what it regards as Japan's ambitions to create an independent Taiwan under Tokyo's economic and political influence. All this seemed to be going very well from Peking's point of view so long as

Washington was concentrating on establishing a new and friendly relationship with China, even at the risk of irritating the Sato government in Tokyo, but with the sudden switch of interest in Washington to economic questions, the emphasis has obviously changed.

You could not tell it, however, from talking to officials here. They made very little publicly of the Kissinger visit or their agreement to receive President Nixon in Peking before next May. They are not saying a word publicly about the dollar problem, but privately they are saying they will wait and see; they will not be surprised if the United States puts commercial interests ahead of everything else; it has happened many times before, but meanwhile they will "await developments."

It Can Wait

China is under no pressure on any of this. It does not even bother to pick up a little extra foreign exchange by noticing the devaluation of the dollar. It will not even send its newspaper reporters to the United Nations to send back dispatches on the fight there between Taiwan and Peking on China's seat, so long as Chiang Kai-shek has representatives at UN headquarters in New York.

The attitude here is that China has waited for 25 years and can wait for another year or more, and could not care less about the economic problems of the United States or Japan.

The unfortunate thing about the economic crisis in the United States, as seen from here, is that it seems to support Peking's propaganda line about Washington—namely that, even when President Nixon makes dramatic moves to establish "normal diplomatic relations with Peking," everything can be changed within a few days by internal American economic or political considerations. Even officials here are acting as if the Washington economic crisis, with all its repercussions in the other capitals of the world, has nothing to do with Peking. They are not acknowledging any "crisis." They are paying out on the dollar as if it were gold. They are not even trying to lobby for votes to get a seat in the United Nations, or so they say. They are merely waiting, they insist, in the belief that, despite temporary arguments over economics or the claims of Taiwan or Japan, China's place as one of the major nations in the world will finally be recognized and accepted.

The Righteous Dollar

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON—And so we are about to try the great international monetary experiment, why rally about the usual agreement in these matters of the leading central bankers and finance ministers, the float is on. One way or another, the dollar's value in terms of other major currencies is going to be established over at least the next several weeks in the marketplace.

That is a first striking result of President Nixon's monetary demarche. It will be a result welcomed in Washington—and by many reformers in the financial world. For in the float the other currencies will certainly go up, producing the effective devaluation of the dollar that the President wants and others have long termed necessary.

But is the result worth the resentment aroused by American tactics during this last extraordinary week of financial and political turmoil? This question is beginning to be asked. Putting it slightly differently, was it necessary for the President to be quite so brusque, so uncommunicative with friends, so insulting and self-righteous in his rhetoric in order to achieve what he wanted?

Rhetoric

Mr. Nixon charged other financial powers, who happen to be America's friends and allies, with "unfair treatment" of the dollar. He blamed our monetary troubles on "the international speculators." In language reminiscent of Harold Wilson's bootstrap jargonism, before the pound was devalued, he said "we are not about to ease up and lose the economic leadership of the world."

Even some foreign observers who approved of the President's actions found his rhetoric hard to take. The Economist of London put it wryly: "The matter of Mr. Nixon's decisions deserves a bigger welcome than his manner of misexplaining them." The United States can rightly

complain of discriminatory policies no longer justified by weakness, notably Japanese protectionism. But everyone knows that the dollar crisis has arisen in large part from American policy in recent years: the Vietnam war, the huge capital outflow, the unwillingness to face domestic inflation, and so on. As for the speculators, they are just a joke. If the dollar is overvalued, as Mr. Nixon has just conceded, it is not speculation but common sense for anyone with financial responsibility to assume its eventual devaluation.

What gives concern abroad is not a little rhetorical bombast but the thought that the President's language could represent a real turn toward a nationalist Fortress America. That fear has been exacerbated by the fact of the import surcharge and its open use by the American administration to twist arms; some called it blackmail.

But on the whole, all this has had an understanding reception among the officials and financial men of Western Europe. They are sophisticated people, with an ear for American political realities, and they tend to take Mr. Nixon's words as a political calculation. One experienced diplomat said:

"I found the tone of the Sunday night speech disturbing. But there is a current of nationalism in the United States now, and it is understandable if the President thought it right to respond to it by presenting his program as a way to kick the bloody foreigner in the teeth. The speech was an attempt to head off worse. We have to read it that way."

The European response, taken as a whole, must be regarded in Washington as satisfactory. There is strong resentment at the surcharge, but there is no real threat of the kind of retaliation that could lead to a trade war. The markets have been upset, but that will appear as a minor inconvenience if the experiment with floating leads to a new

Is Nixon Acting or Reacting?

Dept. of Drama

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—Dramatic turnabouts on the economy and Communist China have inspired a chorus of wondrous awe about the capacity of President Nixon to make headlines. And those who confuse headlines with history believe that Nixon has already sewed up the 1972 election.

But there is something about Nixon that makes this judgment premature. A lot of little things—matters of timing and style and presentation—cause the public to discount even his most genuine accomplishments.

For one thing, there is a pattern of no follow-up. This has become clear at the beginning of this year when Nixon announced a "New American revolution" based on a program for revenue-sharing. But after that blaze of self-praise, months went by before anybody could figure out what the program was, and even now the administration has put on no pressure for its enactment.

In the same vein, after the announcement of the forthcoming trip to China, Nixon left all the economic measures were barely announced when he left Washington on a cross-country tour to San Clemente.

The lack of interest in implementation combines with a heavy emphasis on hooked-up drama to give the impression that Nixon is mainly concerned to manipulate public opinion. After all, was it really necessary for him to announce the economic measures in a TV broadcast to the nation after a widely publicized weekend of secret meetings with his advisers at Camp David?

Did he have to spring the news of his China trip in another surprise TV announcement? And why did he celebrate the coming China trip with a \$40 bottle of wine—not after the decision was made but after the public announcement?

Yielding to Pressure?

Even on his highest moments, however, Nixon seems always to be acting defensively—giving way grudgingly under pressure of events. Ending convertibility of

the dollar into gold, for instance, was a truly imaginative step. But Nixon did it only after the failure of his policies to control inflation without heavy unemployment has made this country vulnerable to speculative raid on the national treasury.

The opening of the door to China was equally a move of historic importance. But Nixon would have looked awfully awkward as a result of his admission to the United Nations if this fall was virtually assured.

Finally, even as he jogs down the high road of history, Nixon cannot resist the low road of political advantage. Check by check with the decisions on China and the economy came two truly cheap shots on race and religion. One was the promise made at a meeting of the Knights of Columbus in New York of help in getting government aid to parochial schools. I happen to believe in such aid as a useful adjunct to the national system of education. But the Nixon administration has nothing even slightly resembling a program for that purpose, and the President's remark was a wholly gratuitous bid for Catholic votes.

Then there were the brief statements expressing the President's opposition to busing, and the warning to any federal employee who favored busing as a means of promoting school integration in the South. I happen to have deep doubts about the drive to integrate Southern schools, and deeper doubts about the use of busing for that purpose. But the same had long happened in the case of Nixon's raised it for reasons of class political expediency.

What all this means is that the presidency, in Nixon's hands, is not the same as that office under Eisenhower or Franklin D. Roosevelt. Simply by making the big decisions, Nixon does not assure himself an outpouring of public confidence. He is not a shoo-in for 1972, going to have to contend for re-election. And in view of his disposition to take enlightened action only when he is forced to, that is on the whole no bad thing.

Letters

Echoes of the '30s

In your issue of Aug. 16 Joseph Alsop writes about "The Endangered Balance." I believe he is the man who has been repeatedly attacked by one reader or the other. "If so I would for once like to come to the rescue."

We are indeed living in times which are very much like the early 1930s and I believe I may say so as it happened to me in Germany in those days. The bourgeois appeared to be paralyzed. The Social Democrats were happy when the Communist party was outlawed and its members persecuted. "Now," they thought, "we are the only people representing the working class." Not for a moment did they believe they would be banned next, as was the case. And Germany armed itself and said after every new raid, "Now we are satisfied." And Russia today? They, too, are talking sweetly and meanwhile are arming themselves. They don't know monetary crises because they have no need to account for their expenditures.

Consequently it is high time to wake up! Never mind the expenses when freedom and justice are at stake.

E. W. S.,
Aerdenhout, Holland.

Almonds

The article by Waverley Root (Aug. 17) automatically invites comment from someone who is knowledgeable about almonds. After all, our day-to-day business and thought is almonds in that we process and market three-fourths of the almonds grown in California.

Almonds in California can be traced back as far as the 18th century, when the Franciscan Fathers brought them to this land, probably from Spain during the Mission era. California accounts today for almost half of world almond production and nearly 50 percent of this production is exported worldwide. It is not true that Spanish and Italian almonds are invariably sweet. Only Mallorca and California produce sweet almonds free from bitter.

I suggest that Waverley Root gather more information about almonds before the work "Food" goes to print. We would be happy to be of assistance.

H. J. SCHRIEBER,
European Sales Representative
California Almond
Growers Exchange
Wetzel, Switzerland.

Lesson of War

What is the elementary lesson of the Vietnam war for our nation? It is simply this: We must return to the sound principle of the League of Nations: contract an aggressor with our armed might whenever the aggression becomes dangerous to our country. This idea of "containing Communism" by sending our army to aid non-Communist regimes against insurgents has led our Presidents, our Army chief and our State Department into grievous error. Even though we have helped install such a regime ourselves, we cannot know whether the regime will have the support of the people.

We must shove behind us all clandestine war activities in foreign countries and concentrate on building a modern Air Force, a modern Army and a modern Navy and on establishing adequate bases for them around the world. With the above-mentioned forces our nation can at any moment prevent an aggressor from consolidating areas over which we consider would be a menace to our security.

C. J. WILKINS,
Paris.

London Theater: A Brilliant Actor for Osborne Play

By John Walker

LONDON, Aug. 20 (IBT)—It is surprising that John Osborne's new play, "West of Suez," at the Royal Court should resemble...

Mr. Osborne has Sir Ralph Richardson performing a similar function, against the run of the writing, with vitality and verve...

The theme of the play is, as one character puts it, "the passage of empires" through a microcosmic study of one family gathered in a former outpost of British glory...

On the Arts Agenda

The Semaines Musicales de Opéra-de-Vioux, in the Vaucuse department of France, is offering afternoon improvised concerts...

The second late summer season of opera at the Maltings, Snape, Aldeburgh, runs from Aug. 26 to Sept. 4...

Among major art exhibits under way or soon to begin in West Germany are several in Nuremberg—"Painting and Graphics of Dürer's Age"...

The First International Flute Competition for Contemporary Music, to be held in conjunction with the Ninth Festival of Contemporary Art in Royan, France...



COCTEAU ON SPACE—This detail comes from "The Conquerors of Space," one of two frescoes, measuring 137 square feet, painted by the late Jean Cocteau...

quered and our machine age will be remembered as a sort of 1960, evoking nostalgia for the Model-Ts of the skies. Both frescoes (the other is an homage to great scientists of the past) go on exhibition Saturday in the Parc Du-moulin, Riom (Allier), France...

Museums Dig Into Own Buried Treasures

By Emily Genauer

NEW YORK—Suddenly the game shifts from Making out to Making Do. In the news of the museum world as in that of economics—they're closely related—the emphasis is on curtailment...

Also a study in disintegration is the South African playwright Athol Fugard's noble "Boesman and Lena" which has transferred from the Young Vic after being seen at the Royal Court's Theatre Upstairs...

Art in New York

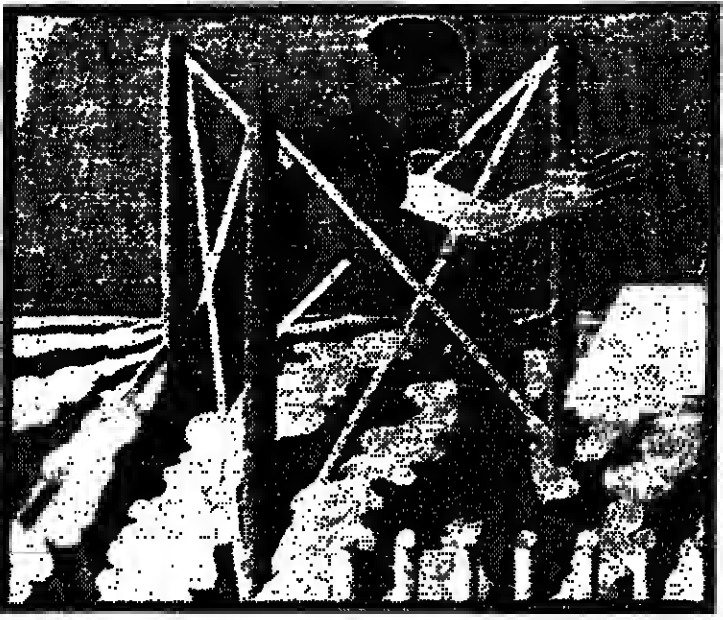
most of them of modest size, are grouped informally in a relatively small space, in unlabeled categories of theme, technique, medium. Their chronological range is from a 19th-century fool-the-eye still life by John Peto...

The Viewer The idea is for each viewer to make his own visual connections, to realize the great diversity of style and attitude in contemporary art, and to see how close, in fact, are some expressions he might otherwise have thought unbridgeably far apart.

Art in Germany: A One-Symbol Painter

By Barbara Beuys

BADEN-BADEN, West Germany (IBT)—Success has come early to Horst Antes. At 35, he is a member of the international art scene, teaches at the Academy of Arts in Karlsruhe...



"Figur auf Steinwellen" by Horst Antes (1969).

Critics have often accused him of being success-minded and an artist who paints for money but nothing else. His style and subject seem utterly outdated; the works nevertheless fetch high prices...

Many of the 106 paintings at the Kunsthalle, painted between 1965 and 1971, are on public view for the first time, and many are from American collections.

Antes is a one-symbol painter; he uses it over and over again in ever new variations. The symbol is a monstrous being with a big head in profile, two arms and two solid legs...

No doubt Antes has a message. In a time when artists are trying to blur individual traits and the gospel of community living is spreading, Antes relies exclusively on a symbol of human loneliness.

Extraordinarily enough, there is nothing boring about the exhibition. It is not tiring to look at his symbol time after time. But Antes sometimes overloads his paintings with symbols...

Only time can tell if Antes has reached a dead end, has run out of imagination at 35. The possibility makes a critic uncomfortable but it should not blind him to what the artist has accomplished in the past and present.

Can the history of human loneliness ever be closed? Is Antes as fault for making it his only subject? Antes's early figures and colorful expressionist style, reminiscent of Max Beckman, Picasso and Léger, always offer a trace of hope and strength.

The exhibition is its own world and it tells the history of an artist's development in color and style. Shortly after 1965, gray colors make room for dark brown and black. His beings become gloomy and bizarre, demons in a world of danger and magic...

However, the green pictures are good examples of Antes's technical skill; they are well-balanced compositions that one can simply enjoy and there is no doubt that the artist enjoyed painting them.

German Days The annual Donaueschingen Music Days, Oct. 16-17, will have five concerts in the two days, including the first performances of works by Karlheinz Stockhausen, Peter Michael Braun, Nikos Mazanakis and Cristobal Halffter...

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Official Student Flights table with columns for destinations (LONDON, PARIS, ATHENS, ROME), airlines, and contact information.

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PARIS Wally Findlay Galleries International featuring artists represented exclusively by our galleries...

LONDON GIMPEL FILS LONDON Contemporary Paintings and Sculpture 50 South Molton St., W.1. 01-493 2168.

OMELL GALLERIES 19th and 20th CENTURY PAINTINGS AT REALISTIC PRICES 22 Barr Street, St. James's, London, S.W.1.

LONDON ARTS GALLERY 22 New Bond St., W.1. 01-493 0646. 19th and 20th Century Paintings Sculptures - Graphics

LEFEBVRE GALLERY Mixed exhibition of contemporary British and French paintings on view until end of September. Daily 10-5. Sat. 10-1. 30 Bruton Street, London W.1.

DRIAN GALLERIES 5-7 Forester Place, W.2. Charles Keller American artist living in Rome.

DRIAN GALLERIES 5-7 Forester Place, LONDON, W.2. KELLER United August 21

MARLBOROUGH GRAPHICS LTD. 17/19 Old Bond Street, W.1. PERMANENT EXHIBITION OF GRAPHICS AND MULTIPLES Daily 10-5. Sat. 10-12.30.

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Art Market: Without Speculators

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, Aug. 20 (IBT)—How much is old English silver worth when speculation isn't a factor? The sale to be held by Sotheby's next Thursday and Friday at Gleneagles Hotel in Edinburgh should provide an important clue because it is definitely not a dealer's sale.

The items for sale—including silver, firearms, paintings—are pleasing but not rare enough to justify the expense of the trip from London. Similar objects may be bought almost any time at Sotheby's or Christie's. The audience is likely to be made up of casual buyers, vacationers or the local gentry looking for a sporting gun or a nice silver teapot.

It is usually difficult to determine the influence of different kinds of buyers and therefore to know how much influence speculators exert. The normal auction attracts old-fashioned collectors who buy purely for pleasure and are prepared to pay high prices for rare pieces, casual buyers who do not collect systematically but look for antique objects and furniture for their homes and, of course, the speculators.

Prices for less glamorous pieces varied. A pair of George II silver snuff boxes, made by Thomas Heming in 1768, fetched £1,150. Another pair, made by Edward Wakelin in 1749, made £1,850. I preferred the latter pair but it can scarcely be argued that, commercially speaking, one pair was worth very much more than the other.

Such variations have been characteristic of the market for some time and have been more marked for pieces of lesser quality—the everyday kind of silver pot of unquestionable authenticity but without particular merit.

Next week's sale will include such lots as "an early George III snuff box" with an unidentified mark and a "George IV Scottish circular three-piece tea set" which can be considered typical household objects. Some modern silver is included, emphasizing the unambitious scope of the sale.

Some Glamour But there will be some glamorous pieces. There is a fine circular silver with Hester Bateman's mark dating it to 1788. As usual for Bateman's work, an engraved coat of arms is the only ornament in the center of the silver. Hester Bateman was a well-known silversmith of the George III period. Some of his works have fetched high prices. On June 23, Christie's sold a two-handled boat-shaped soup tureen of his, weighing 88 ounces, for £3,600. It was very much in the same taste as Sotheby's silver, with a coat of arms on the sides and a long, starting inscription which reads in part: "In the Year MDCCXCVII, when the Kingdom of IRELAND was disgraced by a REBEL-LION, exceeding in Cruelty, Barbarity, & Ingratitude every other on Record, it was the providential good Fortune of the CITY OF DUBLIN to have the important Office of SHERIFF filled by ROBERT HARDING ESQR. . . ."

Sotheby's silver, though not so unusual, thus has a respectable signature. Other good marks on pieces included in the sale are those of William Grumbly (pair of tumbler cups, 1765), Robert Hennell (milk jug, 1787), Richard Cook (teapot and stand, 1799). In short, decent, respectable British silver, which should fetch decent, normal prices without the interference of speculation.

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Table of Mutual Funds with columns for Fund Name, Share Price, and Change. Includes sub-sections for 'Closing prices on Aug. 20, 1971' and 'Mid-day indicated prices'.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Table of International Bonds with columns for Bond Name, Price, and Change. Includes sub-sections for 'Dollar Bonds', 'Euro Bonds', and 'Floating Rates'.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

Table of New York Stock Exchange Trading with columns for Stock Name, Price, and Change. Includes sub-sections for '1971 - Stocks and Bonds' and '1970 - Stocks and Bonds'.

Toronto Stocks

Table of Toronto Stocks with columns for Stock Name, Price, and Change. Includes sub-sections for 'Closing prices on Aug. 20, 1971' and 'High Low Last Change'.

Table of European Gold Markets with columns for Market Name, Price, and Change. Includes sub-sections for 'Eurodollars' and 'Foreign Stock Indexes'.

Table of Montreal Stocks with columns for Stock Name, Price, and Change. Includes sub-sections for '1971' and '1970'.

Table of European Markets (Yesterday's closing prices) with columns for Market Name, Price, and Change. Includes sub-sections for 'Amsterdam', 'Tokyo Exchange', 'Brussels', 'Paris', and 'Dusseldorf'.

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Market Closed advertisement. Text: 'The Milan Stock Exchange will be closed until August 29 for summer recess'. Includes contact information for Milan, Italy.

Tokyo Market Up 93.72 Yen, Regains Calm

Dollar Inflow Drops \$432 Million in Day

By Takashi Oka

TOKYO, Aug. 20 (NYT).—Tokyo's foreign exchange and stock markets were calmer tonight after four days of hectic activity. Government assertions that the yen would retain its fixed rate of 360 to the dollar were buttressed by the SEC's inability to agree on a common policy to float their currencies against the dollar.

But neither the foreign exchange market nor the stock market is near normal times and no business or bank acts as if it believes that the yen will not be revalued.

At best the government has gained some time, at worst the monetary and trade crisis started by President Nixon's decision to free the dollar from gold and to impose a 10 percent import surcharge will drag out with incalculable consequences for the Japanese economy.

Stringent restrictions on dollar borrowing imposed by the Bank of Japan yesterday reduced the inflow of dollars from \$682 million yesterday to \$290 million today. The Bank of Japan bought up about \$180 million to keep the yen near parity to the dollar.

The stock market, after falling steadily and drastically this week, recovered somewhat today. The market average was 93.72 yen higher than yesterday and closed at 2,293.88 yen today. Camera and electrical appliance stocks—

in other words, representative companies exporting to the United States—rose today after four successive days of decline. Exporters estimate that the 10 percent U.S. import surcharge could reduce their sales by \$1.3 billion to \$2 billion. But it is becoming clearer that if the surcharge is applied to all countries, Japan's principal exports—such as automobiles and television sets—will still be more competitive than those of any other country.

Shell-Esso High In First Bidding For British Sites

LONDON, Aug. 20 (UPI).—The Shell-Esso group today bid \$21 million (\$50.4 million) for a license to search for oil and natural gas in the North Sea, as Britain conducted its first sealed bidding for overseas exploration rights in its continental shelf.

The group bid for a 100-square-mile site off the Shetland Islands. The Department of Trade and Industry had offered 15 sites in the North Sea.

The total of the 15 top bids was \$237 million (\$58.3 million). Awards were not announced because the government still must verify that the highest bidders comply with all necessary regulations.

Economic Analysis Two-Tier Market No Help to U.S.

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Aug. 20 (NYT).—The momentous tennis match begun by President Nixon on Sunday night began a new set today with France slamming the ball back to the U.S. court.

France, one of the more vociferous complainers about the ever-growing size of the U.S. balance-of-payments deficit, refuses to play the game the way Washington would like.

By establishing a two-tier foreign exchange market, France is saying that for legitimate commercial transactions it will continue to trade the dollar at the official existing value of 5.56 francs.

The move means the French exporters will continue to benefit from the overvaluation of the dollar. The price of French goods will remain attractive to U.S. consumers while the price of U.S. goods will remain relatively expensive in France, which now buys more from America than it sells there. Thus, France can get rid of the export dollars it earns by selling them to French importers who need dollars for the goods they buy.

But it will not give up whatever commercial advantage it enjoys at the present rate. Nor will it spend its own reserves in maintaining that parity for any other kind of transaction. The value of the dollar in those deals will be left to supply and demand (with perhaps subtle Bank of France intervention) to find its own rate.

The French position, if nothing else, is logical. The United States is running a payments deficit and it must do something about it; the United States must submit to the same discipline that other nations follow in such circumstances through a combination of domestic deflation and currency devaluation.

At the same time, the French

position is a self-serving, nationalistic approach to an international problem that requires a willingness to negotiate from all the participants—a willingness that France's partners in the Common Market, and most notably West Germany, have indicated.

So far as France's policy delays a solution to the crisis and so far as it goes to threaten unity in the Common Market, the French approach is, in the words of the influential Yale professor Robert Triffin, "incredibly stupid."

Defied the Basic Issue

The basic international issue is the U.S. payments deficit. Until Sunday, the United States still lip service to its theoretical obligation to buy back the dollars that official foreign institutions have accumulated by paying out an ounce of gold for every \$35.

In theory, that obligation was a constraint on the United States to balance its books. By "temporarily" suspending the rules, the United States has removed the one element that could force it to toe the line.

The two-tier system, with its floating rate for all noncommercial transactions, will tend to repeat the unwanted invasion of dollars seeking investment overseas. To the extent it succeeds, part of the U.S. deficit will be reduced.

But it means the deficit will be permitted to continue. And in the words of Prof. Triffin:

"Foreign central banks... [will] continue to be compelled to extend credits to the United States to finance policies in which they have no voice and which may be at times deeply abhorrent to their governments and public opinion—such as, to many, our genocidal and ecocidal ventures in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia." In his view, the Germans should have accepted some degree of joint EEC control over monetary

policy and the French should have accepted the proposals for a joint float of the European currencies—for all transactions—against the dollar.

From there, he said in a telephone interview today, "a common instrument representing reserve claims on the International Monetary Fund would have to be created as gold cannot be taken as the basis of the monetary system and the dollar, now inconvertible, cannot go back to its old role."

As far as Europe is concerned, "the stability of the dollar is less important than the stability of the six—or ten—to each other," he said. "The commercial center of gravity for the Common Market is a monetary union and not the dollar."

Indirect Tax Termed Vital To Aid Dollar

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20 (UPI).—The Bank of America today proposed a nine-point program to stabilize the dollar, including adoption of indirect taxes, such as the value added tax, instead of reliance on direct taxes, such as the corporate income tax.

"A value added tax would give us greater export incentive," said the bank, the largest in the United States. "The present corporate tax system allows the deduction of losses from profits before taxes are paid and creates an umbrella over inefficiency."

The bank said that President Nixon's decision to suspend the convertibility of the dollar had been "an interim tactical device" and warned against continuing a "patch-up-patch" approach to solving the dollar problem and the chronically unsatisfactory U.S. balance of payments.

The bank's other proposals to stabilize the dollar were:

- An immediate clear-cut agreement by the United States and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) on the precise role the dollar must play internationally.
• Orderly introduction of more flexible exchange rates.
• The use of special drawing rights on the IMF and other arrangements to correct gradually the unwanted U.S. dollar balance held by central banks abroad.
• Systematic coordination of the supply of funds in the private international money markets.
• Encouragement of direct foreign investments in the United States.

- Abolition of controls on U.S. capital investments.
• Unequivocal further liberalization of trade policies by the United States and other nations.
• Elimination of inequities and inefficiencies in the U.S. economy by expanding the concept of the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962.

As a first step, the bank suggested that the government seek to gain the option of converting excess foreign-held dollars either into gold or into the currencies of the country seeking to convert the dollars.

The bank also proposed that the government suggest options for countries holding excess dollars that would permit them to exchange dollars for special drawing rights as well as for other currencies.

EEC Steelmakers Warn U.S. on Surtax

PARIS, Aug. 20 (AP-DJ).—European steelmakers would consider void the voluntary limits on exports to the United States if its 10 percent import surcharge is applied to them, Jacques Ferry, speaking for the EEC steelmakers, said here today.

Mr. Ferry, president of the French steel industry association, said the surcharge was contrary to the agreement limiting exports to America. He is scheduled to go to Washington early next month to discuss renewal of the agreement, which expires in December.

Federal Reserve Reduces Monetary Expansion Rate

By Erich H. Heinemann

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (NYT).—Despite the turmoil in the international money markets, the Federal Reserve System appears to be succeeding in its drive to whittle down gradually the excessive rate of monetary expansion that was characteristic last spring. That was the principal conclusion to emerge from banking figures released yesterday by the Fed. The nation's money supply did register a \$2 billion jump during the week ended Aug. 11, before the full force of the international crisis was felt.

But this appeared to be an aberration. On a somewhat longer perspective, the rate of expansion—for example, in the money supply—was markedly lower than was the case only a few weeks ago. Meanwhile, the impact of the monetary turmoil could be seen

Investments By U.S. Firms Rising Abroad

Study Shows Pattern Will Hold Through '73

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (AP).—U.S. industrial corporations plan to invest more than \$14 billion in property, plants and equipment abroad this year—and even more in 1972 and 1973, the McGraw-Hill publications report.

The 1971 figure represents a 17 percent increase over the estimated \$12 billion spent overseas last year, the report said.

It also indicated that the manufacturing, mining and petroleum corporations planned to spend \$14.7 billion in 1972 and \$14.9 billion in 1973 on foreign expansion.

"More than half of the responding firms reported that profit margins of overseas subsidiaries were higher than those for their domestic operations in 1970," said Douglas Greenwald, chief economist for McGraw-Hill. "But less than half of them reported that overseas profit margins were higher in 1970 than in 1969."

Optimism Abroad

"Manufacturers indicate greater optimism about sales of subsidiaries outside the United States than they do about U.S. domestic sales," he continued. "They now expect their overseas sales to increase by 12 percent in 1971 and by 11 percent in each of the following two years."

"By contrast, manufacturers told McGraw-Hill last spring that they expected their domestic sales to increase by only 7 percent this year and by an annual average of 7 percent over the next few years."

Although the survey was conducted before President Nixon announced the 10 percent investment tax credit, Mr. Greenwald said the new policy probably would not affect the figures because "most investment [by U.S. companies] is generated overseas."

Petroleum a Leader

As in previous years, the petroleum industry leads in terms of investments planned overseas. The mining industry ranks second, followed closely by chemicals, the food and beverage industry plans to increase its foreign spending 40 percent, for the largest percentage gain of any industry.

The EEC countries will be the area of greatest industrial investment by U.S.-based companies for several years, McGraw-Hill said. Canada's share of U.S. investment is expected to decline.

Company Reports

Table with 3 columns: Company Name, 1971 Revenue/Profits, 1970 Revenue/Profits. Includes Carnation, Harris-Intertype, Hewlett-Packard, Lucky Stores.

Other Indicators Favorable

U.S. Consumer Price Index Rises .2%, Least in 6 Months

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (NYT).—A number of important economic indicators—all favorable—were reported today by the government.

The fight against inflation resulted in a slowing in the consumer price index in July—up 0.2 percent compared with 0.8 in June. This was the smallest rise in six months.

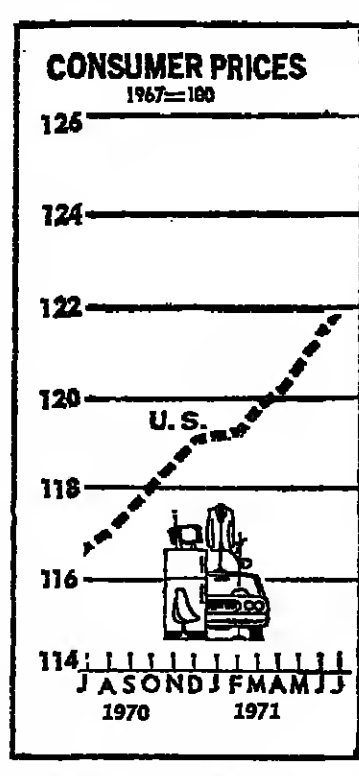
New orders for durable goods—which will affect industrial output and the level of unemployment—rose 3.5 percent in July.

Pretax corporate profits in the second quarter rose to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$82 billion, far over the \$75.8 billion a year ago.

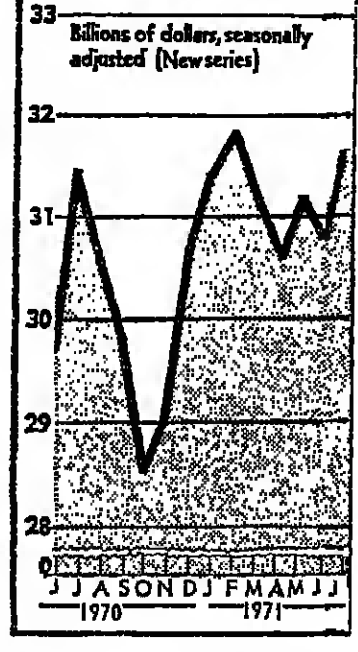
The real gain in the second Department reported that food prices and other commodities rose a seasonally adjusted 0.1 quarter's gross national product was revised upward to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 4 percent from 3.6 percent initially reported.

Up on Two Fronts

The price index was up 0.2 percent on both an adjusted and



NEW ORDERS FOR DURABLE GOODS



a raw basis compared with 0.5 percent and 0.6 percent, respectively, in June. The Labor percent last month, services were up 0.5 percent and prices for

NYSE Seeks Talks

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (AP-DJ). The board of governors of the New York Stock Exchange has called for an industry-wide meeting to consider a proposal for a single, national stock market. Ralph D. Denzio, chairman of the board, said today he hoped the meeting could be held by mid-September.

apparel, cars, gasoline and transportation declined—putting its index at 121.8 (1967 equals 100).

New orders for durable goods rose to a seasonally adjusted \$31.74 billion, a gain of \$1.08 billion. By contrast, June orders were down more than 1 percent from the May total.

New orders for transportation equipment increased \$400 million while machinery orders rose \$400 million.

Unfilled orders fell 0.5 percent, or \$351 million, to a seasonally adjusted \$744 billion.

The \$2.9 billion gain in second-quarter pretax profits trailed the first quarter's increase of \$7.5 billion, the department reported. After-tax net rose \$1.7 billion to \$44.6 billion, following a \$3.7-billion first-quarter advance.

Decline in Dividends

Dividends declined \$200 million to \$25.4 billion and undistributed profits rose \$1.9 billion to \$19.2 billion.

The overall GNP gain in dollar terms was revised upward to an annual rate of \$20.5 billion, or 8.1 percent, from the initially reported 7.8 percent. This put the value of all goods and services produced at \$1,041.3 billion seasonally adjusted annual rate. The first-quarter gain was 13.8 percent.

In the latest period, higher prices resulting from inflation accounted for 4.1 percent of the gain (instead of 4.2 as initially reported), compared with 5.3 percent in the first quarter.

The Assistant Commerce Secretary for Economic Affairs, Harold C. Passer, said the upward revision in certain components of the GNP indicated stronger demand than originally estimated.

Prices Drift Up in Slower N.Y. Trading

Profit-Taking Seen Ended, Rally Expected

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (NYT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange, after drifting for more than half the session, reversed a losing trend and closed with a slight gain today.

Trading was slow, but profit-taking apparently had ended. Brokers suggested that the reversal might lead to a rally.

The Dow Jones Industrial average closed at 889.91, up 0.14. Auto issues were again in the forefront of the market, gaining today after two sessions of weakness. General Motors rose 5/8 at 83 3/4, Ford gained 1/4 at 87 3/4, Chrysler rose 3/8 to 31 and American Motors remained unchanged at 8 3/8.

Volume, which was slow because, brokers said, investors were waiting to see if profit-taking indeed had ended, declined to 11.89 million shares from 14.18 million yesterday.

Analysts thought that the firmness displayed by the market could be attributed in part to several favorable economic reports announced today.

Changes among groups and individual issues were not large. IBM rose 2 to 308. Honeywell gained 7/8 to 103 1/2 but Digital Equipment was down 1/8 at 76 3/8 and Burroughs eased 5/8 at 130 5/8.

Among glamour, Occidental was active and unchanged at 157 1/8, its low for the day. Natoms gained 3/8 to 80 7/8, but Collins Radio fell 1/4 to 12 1/2 and Corning Glass declined 23/4 to 245 1/2.

Penn Central Gains Among rails, Chesapeake & Ohio showed a strong 2 1/4 gain to 4 1/2, while Penn Central gained 3/8 to 5 1/2. Southern Railway lost 1/8 to 86 1/8 and Seaboard Coast Line dropped 1/4 to 65 5/8. Southern Pacific was unchanged at 5 7/8.

Sony rose 5/8 to 16 1/2 while Superscope, which said it would boost its price to compensate for the 10 percent tax on U.S. imports it distributes, added 1/8 at 17 7/8 on the American Stock Exchange.

The Amex index rose 0.03 to 25.13.

Leasco warrants were the most active issue and closed unchanged at 9 1/2. Braniff (A), second most active, rose 3/8 to 12. Imperial oil fell 1/8 to 28 5/8 and Behring rose 2 1/2 to 11 1/4. Loews warrants, which have been active lately, rose 1/8 to 29 3/8.

VW Prices Up Slightly

WOLFSBURG, West Germany, Aug. 20 (AP-DJ).—Volkswagenwerk announced price increases today for its 1972 models averaging 1.3 percent and not exceeding 2 percent for any one model. The new prices, effective on Monday, apply to the domestic market only.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

Table of New York Stock Exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections for 'Continued From Page 8' and 'L'.

Table of international stock exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections for '1971 - Stocks and Bonds' and '1970 - Stocks and Bonds'.

U.S. Commodity Prices

Table of U.S. Commodity Prices, listing various commodities like wheat, corn, and soybeans with their respective prices and market status.

Market Summary

Table of Market Summary, providing a snapshot of market activity, including volume, price changes, and key indicators.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Table of International Funds, listing various investment funds with their names, assets, and performance metrics.

Standard & Poor's

Table of Standard & Poor's, listing various stocks and bonds with their respective prices and market data.

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Services. Whether you walk dogs or clean rugs or administer trusts, list prospects that you do in the pages of the Herald Tribune.

Business. The business community throughout Europe relies on the Herald Tribune for essential world-wide business news.

American Stock Exchange Trading

Table of American stock exchange trading data, including columns for stock names, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections A through Z.

Table of international stock exchange trading data, including columns for stock names, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections A through Z.

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PEANUTS



B.C.



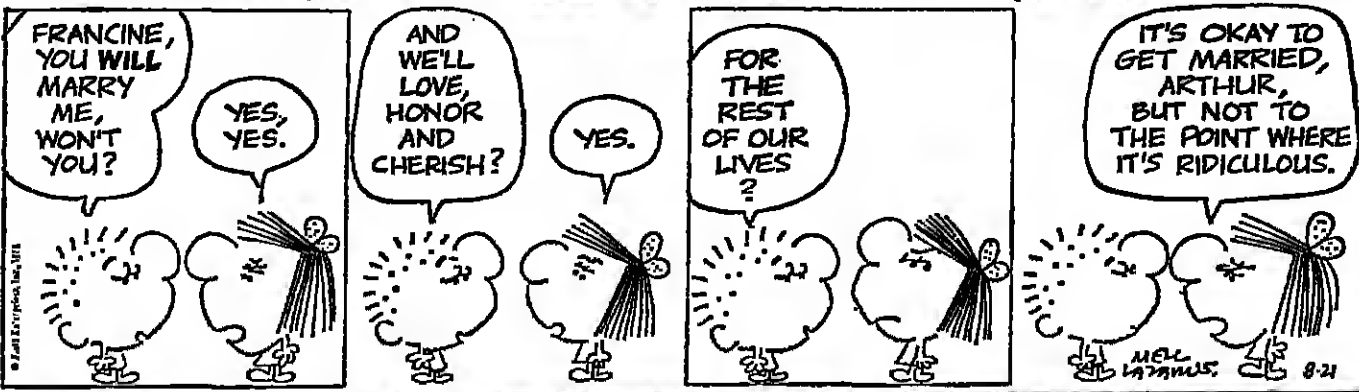
E.I.L. ABNER



BEE TLE BAILEY



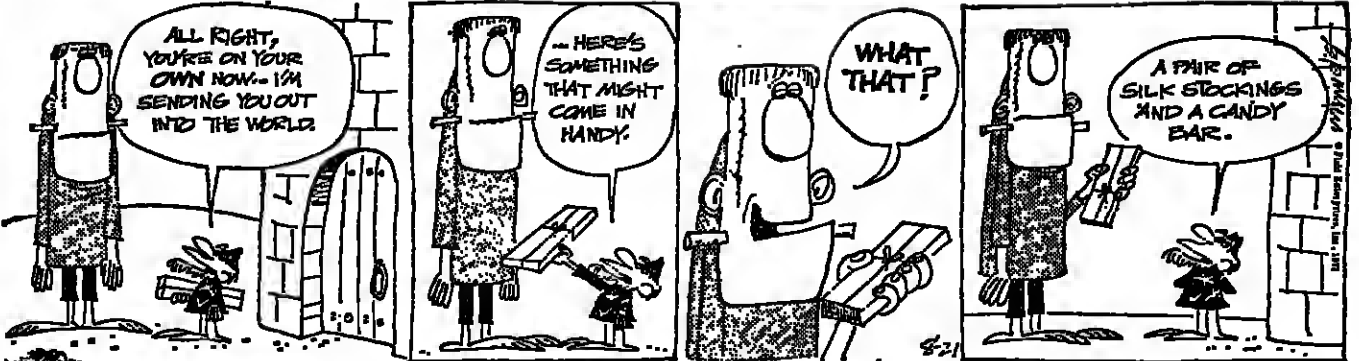
MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POCO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Jumble puzzle section with scrambled words and a cartoon illustration of a woman in a shop. The words are: RUETT, YUSHK, PLESIV, LETHEM, DIDNT. The cartoon shows a woman in a shop saying 'WHY SHE TURNED DOWN THE RICH SUITOR.' Below the cartoon is a poem: 'Once, in summertime, in the soft sunlight, I dressed up in shaggy clothes, just like a shepherd. Fitted out as a hermit of not-too-holy life, I set out for the wide world, looking for wonders.'

BOOKS

PIERS THE PLOWMAN By William Langland. Translated and with an introduction by Margaret Williams. Random. 366 pp. \$10. Reviewed by Thomas Lask

In its own day, the second half of the 14th century, "Piers the Plowman" was as popular a literary work as any of its time, including "The Canterbury Tales." (William Langland, accepted by many scholars as the author of "Piers," was an almost exact contemporary of Chaucer.) One sign of its popularity is the large number of manuscript versions, more than 50, that have come down to us. Before the age of printing, the copying of such a long poem, about 7,000 lines, was not a job undertaken lightly. There was a time, roughly the end of the 16th century to the beginning of the 19th, when the poem was hardly known. But in the last hundred years it has been a magnet to scholars. It has been called one of the most "vivid and trustworthy" sources for the life of the time. E.S. Bennett's "Life on the English Manor," for example, cites it time and again, as does J.J. Jusserand's "English Wayfaring Life in the Middle Ages." The text and the making of the poem pose an intriguing array of problems. Sister Margaret Williams, author of this new modernized version, believes that "Piers" was written by one man. But others, J. M. Manly among them, have posited as many as five authors. Three different versions of the poem exist, and the relationship of one to the others and the merits of each have been a source of scholarly contention. The close reasoning, the nature of the evidence, the careful dissection of the text provide rare intellectual stimulus. One does not have to be a medievalist or a "Piers" enthusiast to enjoy the debate, though one will find oneself going back to the poem to check out the arguments. "Piers" is also interesting for its verse form, which applies Anglo-Saxon alliterative devices to Middle English, historically a backward step. Essentially, the line in Anglo-Saxon poetry is divided rather heavily into two parts, hemistichs as they are called, with the two strongly stressed, alliterated words in each part. Such poetry does not use rhyme and it is not regularly metrical; Each of the stressed words is surrounded by an number of syllables that are unstressed. In Sister Margaret's version, the opening lines of "Piers" read: "Once, in summertime, in the soft sunlight, I dressed up in shaggy clothes, just like a shepherd. Fitted out as a hermit of not-too-holy life, I set out for the wide world, looking for wonders." Langland, however, took so many liberties with his lines and deviated from their requirements so greatly that the adjectives applied to his versification have ranged from "unruly" to "degenerate." Anglo-Saxon verse is historically interesting because it did not become part of the mainstream of English poetry. It is seldom imitated today. Auden, I think, used its devices in the parts of the "Play of Daniel" that he wrote and elsewhere. Mr. Lask is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

SURNAMES—By Elaine D. Schorr

Crossword puzzle grid with 16 columns and 17 rows. The grid is partially filled with black squares. The puzzle is titled 'SURNAMES' and is by Elaine D. Schorr.

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle. A grid of words and their corresponding letters.

Down crossword puzzle clues and answers. Includes clues like 'Land areas', 'Greek letter', 'Some are great', etc.

At \$150,000 Philadelphia

Mike Hill's 65 Leads Golf

By Lincoln A. Werden

WHITMARSH, Pa., Aug. 20 (AP)—Mike Hill, who drove a beer truck for five years before deciding on a career in professional golf, moved into the lead...

of the \$150,000 Industrial Valley Bank-Philadelphia classic yesterday with a seven-under-par 65. "It's my best score of the year," said the dark-haired 32-year-old golfer from Jackson, Mich. He led Jack Nicklaus by one stroke and his older brother, Dave, the runner-up in the 1970 U.S. Open, by three.

Because of the burned grass fairways at the Whitmarsh Valley Country Club, special regulations permitted lifting and cleaning of the ball and replacing it within a club's length of its original position on 14 fairways. The four par-3 holes were excepted.

"I have a spooky feeling about lifting the ball," said the pacemaker. "Every time I do it, I think I'm violating some rule." However, he did move the ball as allowed, at 14 holes and he closed with four successive birdies for an incoming 30 that equaled the best nine-hole tally on the tour this year. Several players have done it.

Nicklaus with a 30, 34-66 said he thought lifting the ball meant that the average score would be lower by two strokes than customary on the 6,708-yard course. "I'd just as soon not do it," he commented, "but it's the right thing for the officials to do under the circumstances."

Nicklaus, who won here in 1964 and 1965, used a No. 3 wood from most of the bag. In some fairways the ball picked up mud, although a brief afternoon shower did not disrupt play. Bob Murphy, Bob Roeburg and Tom Weiskopf, who said last Sunday that he would withdraw from tournament golf for the remainder of the season, were tied for third place at 67. Weiskopf, the 1968 U.S. Open champion, scored two eagles. One came at the 475-yard fifth, where he sank a 15-foot putt, and the other was at the 465-yard 17th, where he sank a putt of the same length for a 3.

"I thought the best thing to do was to come back," said Weiskopf of his decision to continue playing. Billy Casper, the winner here last year, posted a 72 after a bogey 5 at the last hole. His drive landed near a tree and he had to play a recovery shot left-handed. Suffering from a heavy cold, Casper said he wasn't sure whether he would continue today.

Dave Hill, who is one year and eight months older than Mike, won this tournament in 1968. He was among six players at 68 today. However, Mike has shown the greater improvement in the last five weeks on the tour. He has moved from 95th to 55th on the money list, while earning \$19,500 in the span.

Mike's card included six birdies, one eagle 3, at the fifth where he sank a seven-foot putt. The six birdies all were scored on the back nine. His one bogey was at the sixth hole.

Among those at 68 with Dave Hill was John Wells, a former assistant at the Sevens Club at Hewlett, L.I. He reeled off five successive birdies for a 31 on the back nine in his first sub-par round since joining the circuit two years ago.

Wells won \$250 in 21 tournaments in 1970 and has played in 13 this year without snaring a check. He lost his sponsor four months ago. Ken Harrelson, the former major league baseball player, who is appearing in his third pro tourney, scored a 35, 39-73.

Thursday

Pirates Beat Reds, 5-1, Behind Johnson

CINCINNATI, Aug. 20 (AP)—Bob Johnson scattered nine hits and Al Oliver and Rickie Helmer cracked home runs, leading the Pittsburgh Pirates to a 5-1 victory over the Cincinnati Reds last night. Johnson, 8-8, and Cincinnati's Jim McGlothlin, 6-10, were locked in a scoreless duel until Oliver broke it up with a solo homer.

Orioles Sign Youth

BALTIMORE, Aug. 20 (UPI)—The Baltimore Orioles yesterday announced the signing of first baseman-centerfielder Paul Krein, 18, Pleasant Hill, Calif., to a bonus contract.

Major League Standings

Table showing Major League Standings for Eastern Division and Western Division, including teams like Baltimore, Boston, Detroit, New York, Washington, Oakland, Kansas City, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Milwaukee, and Minnesota.



MINOR-LEAGUE TRYOUT—Jackie Jackson, 23, who pitches and plays first base in a men's softball league in the Washington, D.C., area, will get a tryout with the Pittsburgh (Pa.) Pirates. Jackson, who doesn't deny the publicity angle, claims her "dream" is to play professional baseball. "I grew up with a bat in my hand," she says.

Jenkins Wins 20th as Cubs Take 2 Games Over Houston

CHICAGO, Aug. 20 (AP)—Ferguson Jenkins became a 20-game winner for the fifth straight season as Chicago defeated Houston, 3-2, on Johnny Callison's three-run homer in the first game of a Friday doubleheader. The Cubs completed a sweep with a 5-4 second-game victory on J.C. Martin's two-run double in the eighth inning.

Jenkins, 20-9, gave up three hits and two runs in the first inning, then stopped the Astros on six hits the rest of the way. The run scored on a groundout and Rich Chiles's single.

Callison homered in the second, giving him seven runs batted in in two successive at-bats. He had hit a grand slam in his final at-bat against Atlanta Wednesday.

Joe Pepitone and Cleo James were aboard on singles when Callison unloaded against Ron Cook, 0-2.

Jenkins survived a ninth-inning jam when he allowed his only walk of the game and Doug Rader singled.

Thursday

Fired-Up Giant Breaks Foot Escaping Blaze

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (AP)—Offensive lineman Charlie Harper fractured a small bone in his right foot yesterday while jumping out a window at the New York Giants' training camp. A flash fire broke out in an oven bordering the mess hall, which quickly turned into a room of flames, smoke and confusion. One player jumped to safety through a window, so Harper decided he would too. The 290-pounder had climbed on the sill for the five-foot jump to the pavement below when a teammate lent a helping hand—in the form of a gentle push. Net result, one fractured foot.

Women's Mile Record

STWARD, Netherlands, Aug. 20 (AP)—The women's world record for the mile during an international athletics meet held here tonight in Stward. She was clocked in four minutes 35.4 seconds, well below the old record of 4:37 set by Dutch girl Maria Gommers in 1959.

WBA Plans Pension for Old Boxers

MIAMI BEACH, Aug. 20 (AP)—The World Boxing Association gave the go-ahead yesterday for a plan to create an international pension plan for boxers. "The details still have to be worked out," said York Van Nixon, who headed a special committee which studied pension proposals. "But I think within a year we will have a world-wide pension plan for boxers."

Cuban Crisis for U.S. Volleyball

By Neil Amdur

HAVANA, Aug. 20 (NYT)—Concerned about Sunday night's showdown with Cuba, Alan Scalet, U.S. men's volleyball coach, ordered two unscheduled workouts for his team yesterday. Distressed over Wednesday night's close match with Mexico and with a day off from competition, Scalet scratched a proposed sightseeing tour and a day at the beach to stress passing and blocking for his 12 players.

"We've got to improve our passing and blocking to have any chance against the Cubans," he said. "We need more work."

The Americans defeated Mexico, 15-7, 15-10, 15-11, late Wednesday night for their second consecutive straight-set victory in the round robin that will determine a zone qualifier for the 1972 Olympics.

But the U.S. team had to rally twice from game point, trailing 14-9 in the second game, to preserve its perfect record, while Cuba registered an easy rout of the Netherlands Antilles.

Compounding the Americans' problem was the presence of a television camera that taped the U.S.-Mexico game, or at least the U.S. side of the net.

"They've got every move we made in the game on film," one U.S. official said. "They didn't even bother to film Mexico."

The decision to skip the tour of a Cuban cigar factory in Lenin Park, a large public facility an hour's ride from the city, did not sit well with Cuban officials, who have extended themselves to provide hospitality for the four visiting teams, particularly the United States.

"They didn't seem to understand that we needed the practice," Dr. Robert Pike of Fort Collins, Colo., the team physician, said. "But Al was right. The players have to get with it. The Americans have been out of the country for 38 straight days, by Dan Patterson's count."

Keeping Court "Only four more to go," the 5-foot 10-inch playmaker from Los Angeles said outside the Havana Libre Hotel. "I'm counting every one."

The entire American trip may go for naught, however, if the team fails to qualify for Munich. The Olympics is power volleyball's Super Bowl, and only one team will represent the North American - Caribbean - Central American zone.

The United States will resume competition later today against Puerto Rico and should score in straight sets. The Americans will have tomorrow off, and a final opportunity to scout Cuba in its match against Mexico, which the Cubans should win to set up the finale of the event.

With the excitement of the Pan American Games finally diminishing here, crowds have increased for each session of the volleyball series. Underdog Cheered The Cuban fans have been enthusiastic and fair to the Americans, although they cheered strongly for the underdog Mexicans during the close, thrilling win/loss to Wednesday night's second game.

"The crowds here are better than they were in Cali," Rudy Suwara, the American captain, said, still somewhat miffed over the "Cubs St. Yankee No" and other anti-American routines drummed up by a small band of spectators in Colombia. "I just hope we play better."

Graebner Defeats Tanner, Gains Pennsylvania Semis

HAVERFORD, Pa., Aug. 20 (NYT)—Twice standing one point from defeat in the quarterfinals, Clark Graebner rallied to win yesterday in the \$15,000 Pennsylvania Lawn Tennis Championship at Merion Cricket Club.

The tall Davis Cup star from New York, champion here in 1966, made a dramatic switch to score by 3-6, 6-2, 7-6 over Stanford University's hard-hitting left-hander, Roscoe Tanner of Lookout Mountain, Tenn.

With a difference of \$450 at stake, Tanner rose from 2-4 in the third set to reach double matchpoint at 5-4, 40-15. Graebner was first saved when Tanner missed the first matchpoint by hitting an overhead into the net. Graebner escaped the second matchpoint with an overhead smash down the line.

Score at 6-6 After the score reached 6-6, Tanner won the first 2 points of a tiebreaker game. But Graebner took five straight points, the last three all placements.

Frank Froehling, of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., Colin Dibley of Australia and Dick Stockton of Garden City, L.I., gained the other semifinal places and assured themselves of at least \$750 apiece from the total purse.

Mrs. Lesley Bowrey of Australia, Mrs. Gail Chantreau of France, Helen Gourlay of Australia and Eliza Pande, the U.S. amateur grass court champion, gained the women's semifinals.

Emerson Triumphs FORT WORTH, Texas, Aug. 20 (UPI)—Roy Emerson, who escaped death in a freak accident in his hotel room Wednesday night, yesterday defeated Ron Holmberg in the second-round match in the Colonial Professional Tennis Tournament.

Showing no effect from an electrical shock which knocked him unconscious to his bathroom floor, the Australian ace easily marched into the quarterfinals play, 6-2, 7-6. Emerson will face Puerto Rico's Charles Passarel in play later today.

Two players who pulled the big upsets of the tournament Wednesday night fell victims in yesterday's second round. Egypt's Ismail El Shafel, who defeated the tournament's top seed Arthur Ashe, lost to Passarel, 6-3, 7-5. Bob Carmichael of Australia was also defeated.

Cougar Coach Quits

GREENSBORO, N.C., Aug. 20 (AP)—The Carolina Cougars have accepted the resignation of coach Jerry Steele, who took over the head-coaching reins at the midpoint last season, said he stepped down for health reasons.

Sailing Delayed

MARSTRAND, Sweden, Aug. 20 (AP)—The fourth race in the Tempest class sailing world championship off this west coast resort was called off today after a three-hour wait because of too light winds. Heading the standings after three races are world champions Clifford Norbury and Tim Copsy of Britain.

Shrunken Bonuses

The shrunken bonuses offered rookie prospects in a one-league market were perhaps best illustrated by the prolonged haggling between the New Orleans Saints and their No. 1 draft choice, quarterback Archie Manning. Disle's answer to Flunkett last year at Mississippi declared he might play baseball for the Chicago White Sox of the American League, but his threats would have had far greater impact if there were still an American Football League bidding for his services.

Exhibition Football

Friday's Game Cleveland at Dallas, night. Saturday's Games Oakland vs. L.A. at Berkeley, Calif. St. Louis at Wash. night. Kansas City at New Orleans, night. Philadelphia at Houston, night. Atlanta vs. Denver at Memphis, night. Miami vs. Green Bay at Mil., night. Chicago at Minnesota, night. Sunday's Games New England at Buffalo. N.Y. Giants vs. N.Y. Jets at New York. Green Bay vs. Detroit at Ann Arbor, Mich. San Diego at San Francisco. Monday's Game Pittsburgh at Cincinnati, night.

NCAA Formally Slaps Villanova

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20 (AP)—The NCAA executive committee yesterday formally knocked Villanova from second place in the 1971 basketball championship standing and asked the school to return its trophy and share of net receipts from the national tournament.

Villanova's Howard Porter had signed a professional contract in December 1970 and was ineligible to compete. The request for return of net receipts was purely formal, since Villanova had admitted on June 16 it was not entitled to the money and had never received it.

The Scoreboard

LIVING—At London, Klaus Dibbelt, Italy's Olympic high board diving champion, along to a narrow lead in the men's springboard event of the European Cup at London's Crystal Palace pool. After eight of the 11 scheduled dives, Klaus had 210 points and led the qualifiers into the final. Vasily Strizhev of Russia was in second place with 167.55 points, and Giorgio Costantini of Italy was third with 159.70.

East European girls dominated the early stages of the women's springboard. After the first three compulsory dives, Tamara Solonova of Russia led with 113.70 points, followed by Heidi Becker of East Germany.

BOXING—At Tokyo, World Boxing Association heavyweight champion Masaya Oba of Japan won a unanimous decision over WBA No. 10 contender Tony Martorello of the United States in a non-title ten-round bout. There were no knockdowns in the warm-up for the 21-year-old champion's second title defense scheduled for Oct. 23 in Tokyo against Fernando Cabanilla, of the Philippines, the WBA top contender.

A gift of elegance and prestige

Advertisement for Pierre Balmain perfume, featuring a list of fragrances: VENT VERT, JOLIE MADAME, MISS BALMAIN, MONSIEUR BALMAIN, and an image of a perfume bottle.

Drivers Trot Out the Alibis Before International Race

By Louis Effrat

WESTBURY, L.I., Aug. 20 (NYT)—At an alibi breakfast such as annually precedes the \$150,000 International Trot, each driver—or his proxy—in the event is expected to voice a precise explanation for his performance.

At this year's function, yesterday, at the Promenade Cais Raceway, three drivers were offered plausible reasons why their trotters were unacceptably slow to win tomorrow night.

William Casoli declared that his 5-1 Italian mare, "is a horse second slower than the de la Roche and 'Mildium Polo,' the French standardbred. Kurt Horn, West Germany's (20-1) echoed Casoli's feeling, regarding this morning's race.

Then, Jean Mary, the driver of the 1-4-11 Italian, said his horse was "tired following two hard races in Europe, hurting from a cut ankle and a bruised knee, although both injuries were improving, and not so sharp as last year when he finished second to Canada's Fresh Prince."

Since Casoli speaks only Italian, Hornmann only German, and Mary only French, their alibis were clarified for nearly 100 spectators, officials and harness writers by an interpreter, Alex Ignatieff, a French journalist who is fluent in a number of local languages.

IRISH HOSPITALS SWEEPSTAKES

NEXT DRAWING ON THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE RUN AT NEWMARKET, ENGLAND October 2nd, 1971. Four Sweepstakes Annually. IRISH SWEEPS LINCOLN, Spring IRISH SWEEPS DERBY, Summer CAMBRIDGESHIRE, Autumn SWEPS HURDLE, Winter. IN EACH DRAW ONE SUPER PRIZE OF £200,000 (about \$480,000 at \$2.40 to \$1) and thousands of other prizes.

Advertisement for Irish Hospitals Sweepstakes, including details about prizes and drawing dates.

Visitors to Continental Countries and temporary residents desiring to participate, apply to: SECRETARY, ASSOCIATED HOSPITALS, 107, (N.Y.), HOSPITALS BUILDINGS, BALLSBRIDGE, DUBLIN 4, IRELAND. Remittances must be made payable to SECRETARY, ASSOCIATED HOSPITALS. NOT LATER THAN 8th SEPTEMBER, 1971.

IN AID OF MEDICAL TREATMENT AND RESEARCH

Art Buchwald

Nothing Like a Club

Art Buchwald says he is on vacation, but the rumor in Washington is that he is on a secret mission for Henry Kissinger.

THE latest thing in flying is Group Discount Economy Fares. It seems that if you're a member of any kind of club which consists of 25 people or more, you get a group discount which can save you as much as \$200 a person on a trip to Paris.

To qualify for group travel, your club must have been in existence for six months before your departure date. It doesn't make any difference what the club is all about.

This latest sales scheme to sell airline tickets is bound to make people even more club-conscious than they are now, and many new clubs will be formed just for the sake of taking advantage of the low fare.

But because of this there can also be complications. Let us say some people in Hollis, N.Y., where I used to live, form a club called the Public School 35 Alumni Association, and they meet faithfully every week for six months, and now the day before their departure has arrived. Everyone is very excited—everyone, that is, except Buzzy Dixon, who has just informed the others that he has decided not to go.

A delegation is sent to Buzzy's house, where he's sitting in the living-room.

"Buzzy, what's happened? Why aren't you going?"

"I don't like Sheldon."

"For heaven's sake! Nobody likes Sheldon, but that's no reason to cancel out now."

"Sheldon's always making fun of me at the meetings. In fact, he always made fun of me even when I was in Public School 35."

"But Buzzy, the whole idea of the club is to get an air-fare reduction. We can't let personal feelings get involved."

"That's what you say. But it so happens I joined the club because I always wanted to belong to a club. I believe in this club. It could become something wonderful. But not with Sheldon in it."

"Don't you understand, Buzzy? If you don't go with us we can't go. You're the 25th member. We've worked and slaved for six months just for tomorrow. You can't let the rest of us down."

"That's the trouble with all of you. You think more about your trip than you do about the club. But the club means more to me than the trip. Sheldon knows that. That's why he hates me."

"Sheldon doesn't hate you."

"Well, he's always knocking down my ideas. I thought it would be nice if we had a clubhouse where we could meet, and maybe even a golf course, and we could have dinner dances every week and really be a club."

"Maybe we can, Buzzy, after we all come back from Europe. We could talk about it then."

"Sure, we can talk about it, but Sheldon will veto it. He's always against everything I'm for."

"But you don't have to travel with him. All you have to do is be on the same plane with him. Once you get to Paris you're on your own."

"You mean we won't travel as a club?"

"No. We don't have to. We just have to be a club to get the fare reduction."

"Well, what good is that if you've got a club and you don't want to go? What's the sense of having a club? I thought we had some ideals. That's why I joined. I thought we believed in the same things. But apparently I was wrong. I don't want to be on the same plane with people who don't put the club first."

"You're right, Buzzy, absolutely right. The rest of us have been selfish, thinking of ourselves instead of the club. Sheldon is the one who has blinded us to the facts. I'll tell you what we'll do. As soon as we get back we'll vote Sheldon out of the club."

"He won't like it."

"Too bad for Sheldon. We have to think of the club, not of any individual in it. The club is bigger than all of us."

"You can say that again."

Mary Blume



'We live in a world which may become tragic—and what is tragedy but comedy that has misfired? Or it may become wholly comic—what is a comedy but a tragedy which has lost its dignity? But whatever else it is at the moment, it is absurd.'

—Peter Ustinov.

His Feeling of Nostalgia Is Worldwide

PARIS (UPI)—Peter Ustinov is kindly and humane, with touches of melancholy that the wild rapidity of his thoughts can happily dissipate. The most international of men—there aren't many people with half-Swiss, half-British grandmothers—he rightly points out—he is glad not to be encumbered by roots, but on the other hand his feeling of nostalgia is worldwide.

He is a playwright, actor, film director (he just finished a film with the Burtons in Mexico which was financed by a massive mobile home tycoon from California) and is a member of 14 trade unions. During the war he was David Niven's batman for a brief spell. He is a marvelous multilingual raconteur, and on American TV he has played Socrates, Dr. Johnson, and most recently on a series about the American Revolution, Lord North.

Lord North, who is usually dismissed as a bad thing in American history books was, Mr. Ustinov discovered, a man of considerable quality. "The American Revolution, he now thinks, was not so revolutionary as is commonly thought."

"I have a suspicion that many of the American revolutionaries were not like anyone thinks. They were like the Rhodesians are today, sincere and stubborn in their belief that they were busy preserving a form of Britishness which was being betrayed in the old country. They were making a land fit for retired speed cops to return to, a bit of old England."

Mr. Ustinov has just published his second novel, "Krummagel" (Heinemann, London), the story of an irascible, boned-headed midwestern American police chief who is given a free trip around the world. In an English pub a Scot with whom Krummagel has been debating reaches for his handkerchief and Krummagel shoots him dead in self-defense. The film version will probably star Walter Matthau.

A novel takes enormous time and is not Mr. Ustinov's best medium. But making the effort pleases him:

"I'm very old-fashioned and square in a way. I'm also very Russian in a way—the mixture between tragedy and farce. I find it difficult to put something right into a film because it lacks antecedents."

"I'm very much aware that shape doesn't have to be hermetic in a novel. There's a joy in describing things that lacks in the theater. In the theater you're running for election—you have to get the majority on your side at once."

Mr. Ustinov is the sort of man who remembers that when Khrushchev banged his shoe on a UN table, he was already wearing two shoes (was the third one smuggled in as a light lunch?) and he can scarcely forget the American admiral who, when asked if he would like to bomb Hanoi, answered, "Without saying so in so many words, I'd say yes."

He worries about all those Chinese who swim the Yangtze, brandishing their little Red Books in their right hands. "Logic, even Oriental logic, can hardly decree that the middle of a turbulent river is the ideal place to read a book, at least not if the maximum enjoyment is to be derived from it," and he has a neat understanding of Vice-President Agnew.

"Mr. Agnew's heroic assaults on rhetoric are often reminiscent of man's early attempts to fly."

It is all, as Mr. Ustinov says, absurd. But it is also, as he says, absurdity is not enough. "There is no sustenance in this, no marrow. It engenders nothing. It is sterile. And finally it is sad."

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PEOPLE: 'A Verse for Those Over Thirty'

The poem reaches our office by way of last Christmas, a delightfully nostalgic quatrain of thought engineered by the boss of Manhattan social workers. Ovesen in the guise of a yuletide greeting, the number of local spots later, it passed this summer chez Fradley Garner, of Ved-back, Denmark, whence arrives "A Verse for Those Over Thirty":

Remember when hippie meant big in the hips. And a trip involved travel in cars, planes or ships? When pot was a vessel for cooking things in. And hooked is what grandmother's rug might have been?

When fix was a verb meaning mend or repair. And be-in meant simply existing somewhere? When neat meant well-organized, tidy and clean? And grass was a ground cover, usually green?

When lights and not people were turned on and off. And the pill was intended to help cure a cough? When groovy meant furrowed, with channels and hollows. And birds were winged creatures like robins and swallows?

When fuzz was a substance, all fluff like lint. And bread came from bakeries, not from the Meads. When a roll was a bun, and a rock was a stone. And hang-up was something you did to the phone?

When chicken meant poultry and bag was a sack. And junk was just cast-offs and old bric-a-brac? When cat was a feline, a kitten grown up. And tea was a liquid you drank from a cup?

When swinger was someone who swung in a swing. And pad was a sort of a cushiony thing? When way-out meant distant and far, far away. And a man couldn't sue you for calling him "gay"?

Words once so sensible, sober and serious. Are making the scene, man, like psycho-delirious. It's groovy, dad, groovy—but English it's not. Methinks that the language is going to pot.

ABBREVIATED: John Wayne's speech to the Veterans of Foreign Wars convention at Dallas this week, during which he was awarded the VFW's National Americanism Gold Medal. "I have to hurry," Wayne told the vets. "My tank is double-parked outside."

REMINDED: A gathering of military intelligence agents at Ashford, England, by Prince Philip, of their primary obligation to maintain the strictest security at all times. "The most important thing," said the duke, "is to get your envelopes stuck down firmly."

The state-run French TV network appears to have reached its summer nadir with last night's movie, reviewed by Tiff's 7 Jours and featuring Frank Sinatra, in what has to be the most colorless role of his otherwise distinguished career. "Fala Joey."

Most thoughtful presiding at the meeting of the week, August 14, pages of the Fortuna Organization. "FORE" WHITE "TINNY" IS "Your Choice of Colors."

To buy? To reap? To sell? Perhaps to scream? In all reverence to Finance, Editor and Gerwitz, you're not ready to go. Find the answer to your problem. When a roll was a bun, and a rock was a stone. And hang-up was something you did to the phone?

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